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Archaeological evaluation report : Christ Church, (Plot K), King Street, Salford

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Archaeological Evaluation Report

Christ Church,
(Plot K),
King Street,
Salford

Client:

Renaker Build Ltd

Technical Report:

Oliver Cook

Report No:

SA/2019/40



Site Location: King Street, Salford

NGR: Centred on NGR SJ 83510 98890

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Contents

Summary	4
1. Introduction	5
2. The Setting	7
3. Historical Background	9
4. Methodology	17
5. Excavation Results	19
6. Finds	51
7. Discussion	56
8. Conclusion	60
Sources	61
Archive and Acknowledgments	63
Appendix 1: Figures	64
Appendix 2: Context List	91
Appendix 3: Monument List	94

Summary

Renaker Build Ltd is finalising design proposals for the regeneration of a plot of land (centred on SJ 83510 98890) between King Street and Queen Street in the historic core of Salford city centre as part of the wider Greengate Regeneration Strategy. The proposed scheme aims to transform a disused car park into a new public space, providing much needed amenities for current and future residents in the area.

The archaeological interest in the site of the proposed new park was highlighted in a desk-based assessment that was produced at an early stage in the formulation of the Greengate Regeneration Strategy. This concluded that the archaeological interest in this site, referred to as Plot K, lay in its 19th-century development, and specifically the creation of a church and graveyard that went on to become an important focal point of the Salford community.

Established in 1800 by Reverend William Cowherd as a branch of the Swedenborgian church, Christ Church grew to become one of Salford's key religious and socio-cultural institutions, functioning not only as a place of worship but provider of welfare and education. A school building attached to the church offered education to all denominations. The site was used as a burial ground from 1800 catering for both its congregation and the poor, to whom it offered free burials. The burial registers for Christ Church span 1800 to 1837, by which point around 16,800 burials had taken place. A report in 1869 stated that burials took place as late as 1855 with the purported number of interred being between 30,000-35,000, although this number could have been exaggerated. In the late 19th century, John Owen carried out a survey of 641 monumental inscriptions, although it is unknown how many of these survive across the site.

In order to inform the design process, Renaker Build Ltd commissioned Salford Archaeology to undertake an archaeological evaluation of Plot K. The evaluation comprised the excavation of eight trenches and two open areas, which were targeted on the footprint of the church and its associated graveyard. The evaluation was intended to establish the nature and significance of the sub-surface archaeological resource within the area, and confirm the depth of burials in the graveyard, thereby enabling an informed decision to be reached as to the future treatment of the archaeological remains.

The earliest activity identified during the archaeological works was represented by an east/west-aligned gully that was cut into the natural geology; although no dating evidence was obtained from the feature, the overlying soils produced fragments of medieval and post-medieval ceramics. The remains of Christ Church and school were exposed in the central part of the site, surviving as brick wall foundations which correspond to the plan of the building on historical mapping. In addition, 198 ledger stones were recorded within the graveyard immediately beneath the modern ground surface; these were tightly-packed presumably reflecting the crowded nature of the site. In undertaking additional investigation in the eastern part of the site, it was possible to confirm the presence of unmarked burials, at depths of 250-600mm below the modern ground surface. In addition, a measured survey of the extant boundary walls enclosing the site of the church was carried out, and concluded that these incorporate original fabric in their lower courses.

1. Introduction

1.1 Planning Background

The Greengate Regeneration Strategy sets out design proposals for the redevelopment of under-used land in Salford's historic core, currently used principally as car parks, to high-quality residential premises. It is proposed that the site of the former Christ Church (referred to as Plot K) is repurposed as an open space or public park. The archaeological interest in the site was highlighted in a desk-based assessment that was produced in 2006, which concluded that below-ground remains of Christ Church, the school building and the associated graveyard were likely to survive and merited investigation in advance of development (Arrowsmith 2006, 37-39). Whilst the design proposals will not impact directly on the below-ground remains, Renaker Build Ltd commissioned Salford Archaeology to undertake an archaeological evaluation of Plot K in order to inform the planning process and design proposals. This comprised the excavation of eight trenches and two open areas (Fig 2).

1.2 Aims and Objectives

The main objective of the evaluation was to establish the presence or absence of the Christ Church building and arrangement, manner and condition of surrounding burials and monuments (*ie* ledger stones). The main purpose of the evaluation was to establish the presence and depth of archaeological remains and burials to ensure that these were not damaged by the proposed development, in accordance with national guidelines set out in the National Planning Policy Framework: Section 12 – *Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment*.

The principal objectives of the archaeological evaluation were outlined in a Written Scheme of Investigation that was prepared in consultation with the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service. The objectives stated included:

- to record, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains observed;
- to establish the presence or absence of any human remains within the footprint of the former churchyard;
- to establish whether there are any areas free of burials within the footprint of the church which might be used for future re-interment;
- to establish whether any physical remains of the church building survive *in-situ*;
- to establish whether any physical remains of ledger stones survive within the churchyard;
- to compile a photographic and written record of the churchyard wall and elucidate details of its phasing and composition;
- to make available the results of the work;
- to provide sufficient information to enable an informed decision to be made about the need for any additional archaeological mitigation.

In addition, it was recognised at the outset of the project that the investigation had potential to inform some of the research objectives stated in the current *North West Archaeological Research Framework*, which highlights that the paucity of archaeological studies focused on 19th-century churches and chapels (Newman and McNeil 2007, 147). Amongst these objectives are:

Initiative 7.28: 'Study the relationships between chapels and industrialised communities and the possible denominational influence on the character of settlements.

Initiative 7.30: Record and analyse burial memorials and establish a regional database'.

2. The Setting

2.1 Location

The study area is situated in Salford city centre (Fig 1). Plot K comprises a plot of land bounded by King Street to the south and Queen street to the north, with car parks to the east and west (centred on SJ 83510 98890). The site was used in its entirety until recently for car-parking purposes, with further car parks and residential developments in the immediate vicinity (Plate 1). At the time of the archaeological fieldwork, the car park was accessible from Queen Street via an access road. To the west of the road was a low brick wall that formerly divided the site in two; only a small portion of the wall survives. Stone steps still present in the southern part of the site originally provided pedestrian access from King Street.



Plate 1: Recent aerial photograph showing the location of Plot K

2.2 Topography

Topographically, the Manchester Conurbation as a region is within an undulating lowland basin, which is bounded by the Pennine uplands to the east and to the north. The region as a whole comprises the Mersey river valley, whilst the rivers Irwell, Medlock, and Irk represent the principal watercourses in the area (Countryside Commission 1998, 125).

The study area lies to the south of the River Irwell and occupies a fairly level terrace at a height of 35m above Ordnance Datum. Ground level within the site is notably higher than the surrounding roads and car parks, which may derive from a combination of the site occupying a natural rise and the terracing of adjacent street.

2.3 *Geology*

The site is located on superficial sand and gravel, glacio-fluvial sheet deposits. This superficial natural is Devensian and formed up to 2 million years ago. The bedrock on the site consists of sandstone. This sandstone is part of the larger Cheshire Formation, and was formed during the Triassic Period 250 million years ago (British Geological Survey 2018). Natural deposits of sand were encountered in the central part of the site.

3. Historical Background

3.1 Site Development

The earliest detailed maps that show the study area are Green's map of 1787-94 (Fig 3) and Laurent's map of 1793 (Plate 2). Both sources shed light on the site and its environs before the construction of the church. King Street had been laid out, but it was yet to see any building beyond the existing street frontage on Gravel Lane. Depicted in the manner of gardens, fields or orchards, much of the land to the west of Gravel Lane was not developed until the first decade of the 19th century. This early mapping reveals that the future size and extent of the church and graveyard would be dictated by existing field boundaries and property divisions. Such factors also account for the irregularity of the site's eastern boundary with the properties and yards on Gravel Lane.



Plate 2: Plot K boundary superimposed to Laurent's map 1793

Christ Church was established in 1800 by Reverend William Cowherd, who single-handedly funded its construction (Antrobus 1997, 53; Baines 1825, 140-1). The roof is reputed to have collapsed some five years after its construction, and had to be rebuilt. The building functioned primarily as a meeting place of the Swedenborgian church (becoming the Bible Christian branch in 1809), but its role was much more multifaceted. The site boasted 'a large and commodious school, capable of accommodating one hundred boarders' (Slugg 1881, 192-3) reaching out to all denominations. Cowherd also pioneered social welfare, opening a public library, soup kitchens and offering free medical services to those who needed it (Antrobus 1997, 59-60). Free public burials were offered to the poor as well as the congregation (Arrowsmith 2006, 38).

Plans published in 1804 and 1807 provide the first representations of the church and graveyard (Plate 3). These early plans help characterise the changing urban landscape around the site. By 1804, workers' housing had been constructed to the west of the church, which later maps clearly show comprised a row of houses built in pairs and small courts of back-to-backs. By the time of Bancks & Co's map of 1831 the surrounding building plots were fully developed; new dwellings and industrial premises had been constructed to the north side of Queen Street, filling in the vacant plots occupied formerly by gardens (Fig 4).



Plate 3: Extract from Roper's map of 1807 showing Christ Church

The Ordnance Survey Town Plan of the area, published in 1851 at a scale of 1:1056, reveals the footprint of the church to a greater degree of accuracy than the earlier maps (Plate 4). It is annotated on this plan as 'The Bible Christian Church, Meeting House and Christ Church' and had a symmetrical form, in imitation of 'St Peter's Church' (Aston 1816, 104). As a public building, the internal divisions, aisles and even pews are picked out on the 1851 Town Plan (Fig 5). The detailed floorplan is further complimented by a contemporary description church's interior:

'The inside is very neat; the pews are painted white and lined with green baize. The pulpit is singularly constructed, being placed immediately over the altar. The small but remarkably sweet-toned organ is placed in a gallery opposite the pulpit; as is also a clock' (Aston 1816, 104).

Steps led to the church from King Street with additional steps on Queen Street. Positioned prominently to the east of the main entrance was Reverend William Cowherd's tomb, erected in 1816. An illustration from the latter half of the 19th century features a neoclassical monument adorned with an urn, surrounded by iron railings. The memorial read: 'William Cowherd, the founder and minister of Christ Church, Salford, died aged 53 years'. The tomb also bore the epitaph: 'All feared, none loved, few understood' (Antrobus 1997, 62).

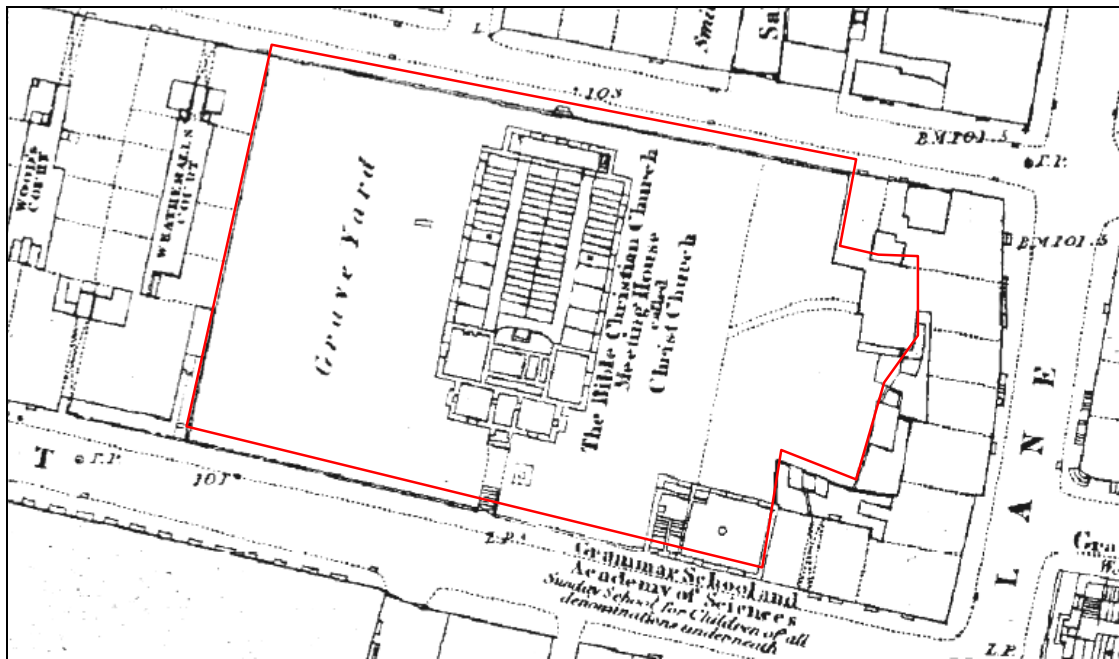


Plate 4: Plot K boundary superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of 1851

The 1851 Town Plan also shows the school house in the south-east corner of the site, annotated as 'Grammar School and Academy of Science – Sunday School for Children of all denominations'. It is likely that this was constructed at an early stage in the site's development, being visible as an unnamed rectangular building on early 19th-century maps. The building was constructed in a similar style to the church as depicted on an illustration of 1809 (Plate 5).



Plate 5: Christ Church on King Street, together with the adjacent school house, 1809

The graveyard had purportedly filled at an unprecedented manner by 1816 (Aston 1816, 104). The number reached approximately 16,800 burials by 1837, with interments supposedly continuing as late as 1854-55 with estimates in the region of 30,000 or 35,000 having been made (Arrowsmith 2006, 38). The sheer number of burials raises questions about the extent and nature of the graveyard. Although it is not clear from cartographic sources, two burial grounds are supposed to have existed: a graveyard for marked burials in the west of the site, and a public or poor burial ground in the east. The division between the two appears to have been a wall running from Queen Street to the rear of the school building, conveyed as a dotted line on the Town Plan of 1851 (Fig 5). The western burial ground consisted of burial plots defined by parallel rows of ledger stones. Paupers' graves in the eastern part of the site were discovered during the construction of the site's access road in the late 19th century; this caused disturbance to 'a great many skeletons' that were incidentally removed from the 'east side of the yard' (Arrowsmith 2006, 39). The seemingly less ordered character public ground was encapsulated in an eyewitness account written by a Mr Monks in the 19th century, who commented that 'sometimes coffins had been laid down one above the other until they were not a foot below the surface' (Arrowsmith 2006, 39).

The church remained in use until the 1860s. The move to the then newly constructed church on Cross Lane in 1868 was prompted by the much-dilapidated state of building, namely the collapse of the roof in 1866 (Antrobus 1997, 58). The church and graveyard on King Street were leased as a timber yard subsequently. The church appears to have fallen into further disrepair in the latter half of the century, as shown on the Ordnance Survey Town plan of 1891 (Plate 6), whilst the school remained in use, first as a temperance hall and latterly as a synagogue, surviving until the 1960s (Arrowsmith 2006, 38).

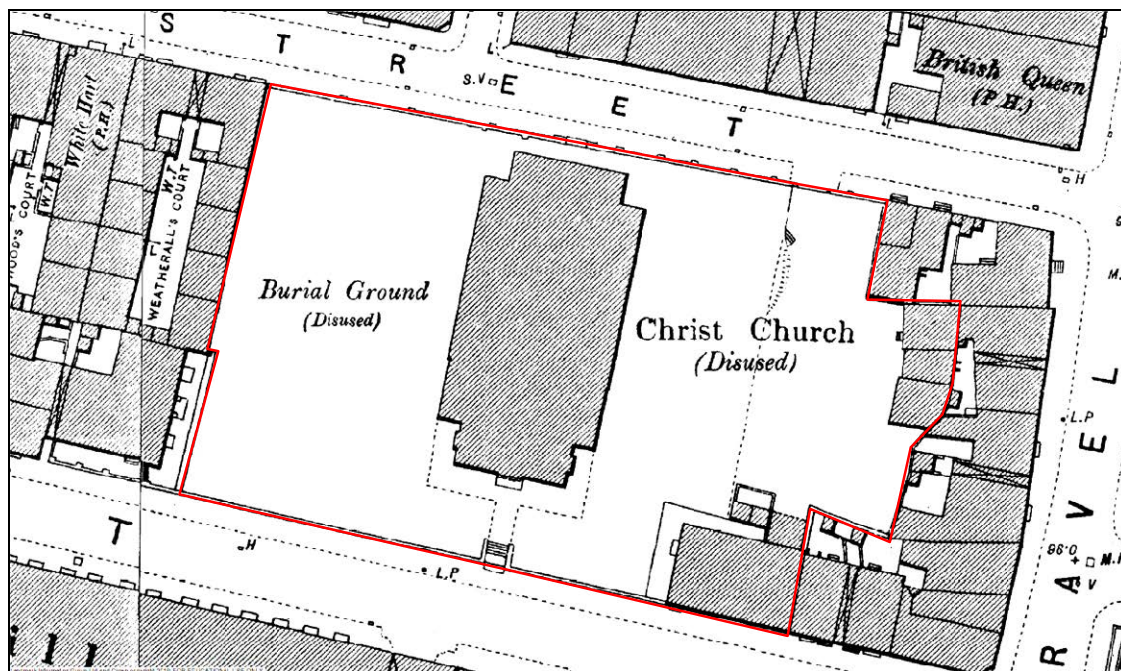


Plate 6: Plot K boundary superimposed on the Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1891

The Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of 1891 replicates the main details of the 1851 plan, although several omissions and changes are noteworthy. Both the church and graveyard are annotated as 'disused'. Since the tomb of the founding Reverend William Cowherd is no longer depicted, it may have been dismantled and does not appear on subsequent mapping. The survival of the other memorials within the graveyard is attested by a survey of 641 monumental inscriptions completed in the late 19th century. The visibility of the memorials suggests the ledger stones served as a surface of the timber yard.

A number of temporary structures, presumably sheds, were erected within the timber yard by the early 20th century and appear on the 1905 and 1922 Ordnance Survey maps (Plate 7). Two of the structures are picked out in a dotted line, a convention usually denoting post-built or open-fronted construction. Cartographic sources reveal that from the 1940s, the site was as a scrap metal yard. Christ Church is no longer visible on the 1949 Ordnance Survey map (Plate 8), indicating that the building was levelled between 1933 and 1949. Additional structures constructed in the eastern part of the site may have served as garages or workshops and appear on maps throughout the 20th century.

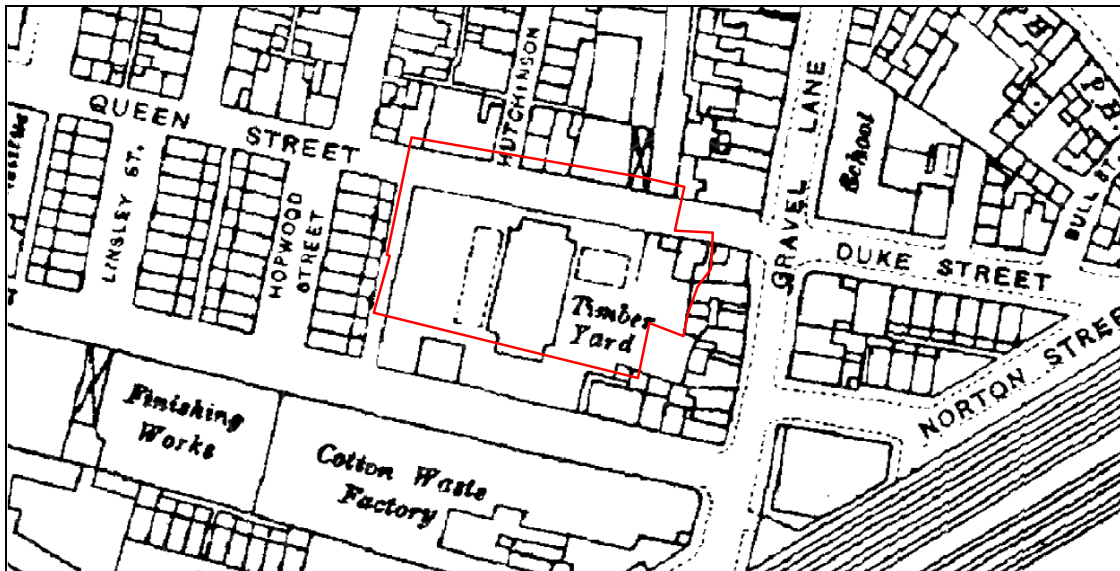


Plate 7: Plot K boundary superimposed on the 1922 Ordnance Survey map

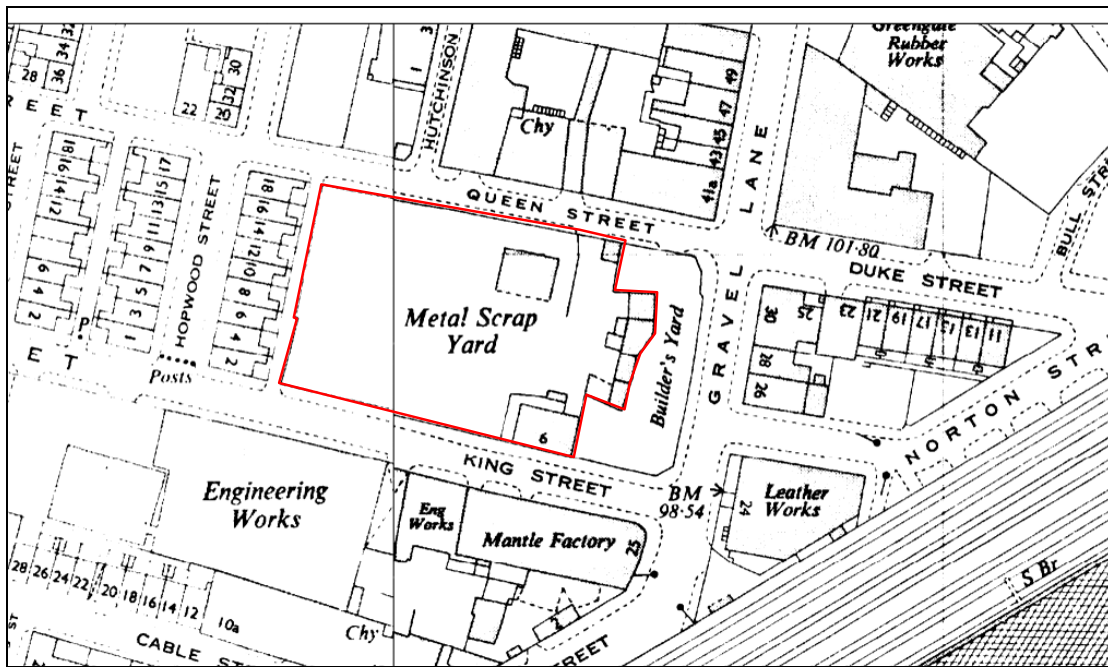


Plate 8: Plot K boundary superimposed on the 1949 Ordnance Survey map

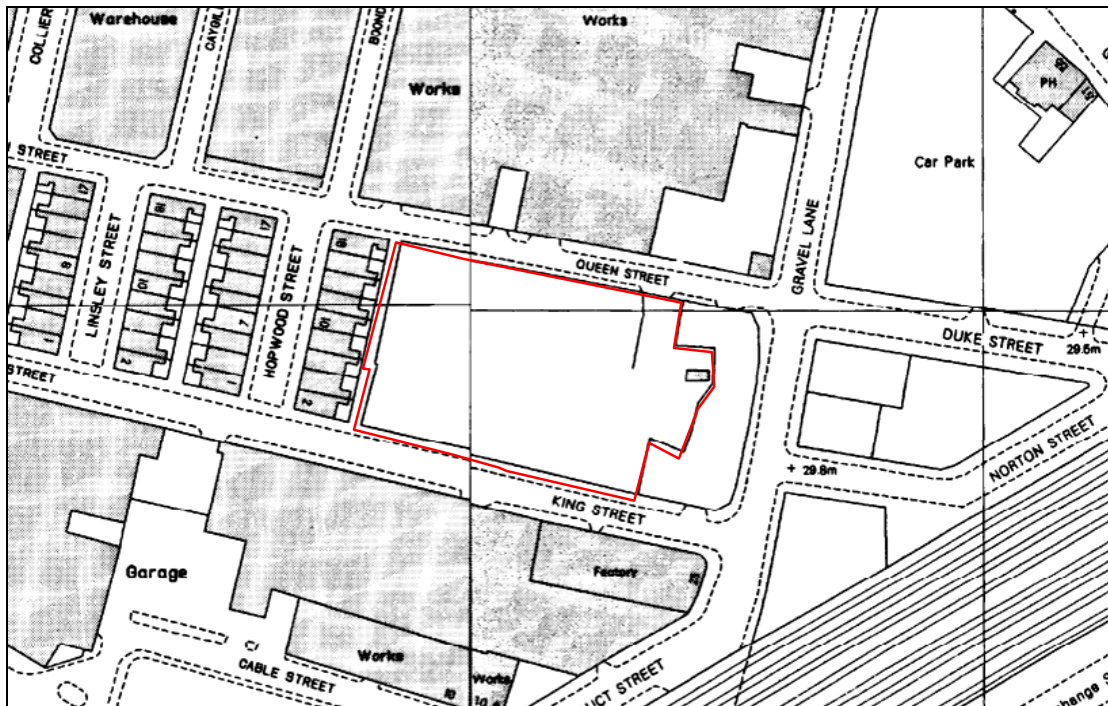


Plate 9: Plot K boundary superimposed on the 1989 Ordnance Survey map

3.2 *Swedenborgians, the Bible Christians and Vegetarianism*

Swedenborgianism, also referred to as the New Church and the Church of New Jerusalem, was established in the 18th century. Swedenborgians draw their beliefs from the teachings of Emanuel Swedenborg (1688-1772), a Swedish philosopher and scientist who, at the age of 56, had a spiritual awakening and wrote numerous books on his theological views and related topics. The movement spread through preaching to local communities and by publishing leaflets, with Manchester becoming an early centre for Swedenborgians in England in the late 18th century.

William Cowherd moved to Manchester after teaching philology at Beverley, and became curate to the Rev John Clowes at St John's Church. Having studied the writings of Emanuel Swedenborg, he adopted Swedenborgian doctrine and preached at the Swedenborgian church on Peter Street in Manchester; he is said to have been the only man to read the Latin writings of Swedenborg in their entirety (Axon 1877, 38-40). In 1800, Cowherd established a Swedenborgian congregation in Salford, building the new chapel on King Street at his own expense. Believing that ministers should maintain themselves, he conducted a school and practised as a physician from time to time. However, Cowherd split from the Swedenborgians in 1809, and adopted the title of Bible Christian for his branch in Salford. He promulgated the doctrine that people should 'eat no more meat till the world endeth', laying the foundations for vegetarianism. Cowherd's civic duties made him popular with the public, and his chapel, school and science academy became a working-class institution in Salford, which provided medical services, a lending library and free vegetable soup.

William Cowherd died in March 1816, and was buried in the church graveyard. The inscription on his tomb was taken, at Cowherd's request, from Alexander Pope's verse about 'he who would save a sinking land' (Axon 1888, 149). He left his personal library to the chapel and it was transferred to the new Bible Christian Chapel in Cross Lane, Manchester.

Cowherd was succeeded as the minister of Christ Church by Joseph Brotherton, who 'assumed the pastoral charge at the earnest entreaty of the congregation' (*Manchester Courier and Lancashire General Advertiser*, 10 January 1857); Brotherton had become a prominent member of the congregation shortly after the chapel opened. He was the son of John Brotherton, who had moved to Salford from Derbyshire and established a cotton and silk mill in 1789. Joseph joined the family firm, became a partner in 1802 and, upon the death of his father in 1809, he went into partnership with his cousin and continued the family business. In 1819, at the age of 36, Joseph retired from the family business in order to devote his energy to his ministry.

Christ Church had been left in a parlous financial state upon the death of William Cowherd, and one of Brotherton's strategies was to increase the value of the site on King Street by erecting new buildings, which included a lending library and reading room (Antrobus 1997).

Joseph Brotherton also had an illustrious political career, becoming the first member of Parliament for Salford at the general election that followed the passing of the Reform Act in 1832. He was re-elected five times, unopposed on two occasions, although still performed the Sunday service at the King Street chapel (Shapely 2004). As the MP for Salford, he actively supported the Municipal Corporations Bill, which led to Manchester and Salford having democratically elected councils. He also took an interest in the facilities provided by the new municipalities, and was largely responsible for the opening of Peel Park in 1846.

Joseph Brotherton is also linked to the origins of the Vegetarian Society, which espoused a doctrine that gained favour during the early 19th century. The first long-term modern organisation to abandon meat-eating was the Bible Christian Church, led initially by William Cowherd who advanced the principle of abstinence from the consumption of flesh to his congregation, although there was a growing body of individuals in England at that time who were developing ideas that involved adopting a meat-free diet. Following the death of William Cowherd, the Bible Christian Church's mantra of a vegetarian diet was continued vociferously by Joseph Botherton. In 1847, Brotherton presided over the meeting held to create the The Vegetarian Society. It elected James Simpson, a deacon of the Bible Christian Church, as its first president. The Church continued to provide the Vegetarian Society with its leadership, notably in the person of Reverend James Clark who fulfilled the role of pastor following Brotherton's death. Clark not only served as secretary of the Society, but also helped to found the International Vegetarian Union.

Joseph Brotherton died at the age of 74 in January 1857, The graveyard at the King Street Chapel had been closed for some years at the time of Botherton's death, or otherwise 'it is certain that he would have directed that his body should be interred there' (*Manchester Courier and Lancashire General Advertiser*, 10 January 1857). It is perhaps with some irony that Brotherton was 'one of the strongest advocates of the [Salford] corporation providing a cemetery – a step rendered most urgent by the frequent closing of graveyards in the parish of Manchester, and the whole state of the burial-ground question' (*ibid*). It was probably in part due to Botherton's campaigning on this question that a new cemetery was being established at the time of his death at New Barns on the Eccles New Road in Salford, and his body was the first to be interred in the new cemetery.

4. Methodology

4.1 Evaluation Methodology

The evaluation comprised the excavation of eight trenches, targeted on sites of potential archaeological interest, together with two larger areas that were targeted on the footprint of the church and the graveyard to the west. Prior to the commencement of any excavation, the areas of trenching were scanned with a cable-avoidance tool. Each trench was excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide toothless bucket. Spoil was placed next to the excavated trenches, which was then backfilled on completion of the investigation.

4.2 Recording Methodology

Five proposed and three additional trenches were excavated across the site. This was carried out using a mechanical excavator of appropriate power, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, operating under close and constant archaeological supervision. The trenches were placed against the churchyard boundary wall to elucidate the character of the wall foundations, and across the course of the gable walls of the church to establish the presence foundations or internal surfaces surviving *in-situ*.

Two larger areas were opened in the western and central parts of the site to gain a fuller understanding of the distribution of memorials and locate surviving elements of the church. The western area (Area B) measured approximately 36 x 10m, and the area in the central part of the site (Area A) measured 17 x 10m. Upon completion of the initial mechanical excavation, the exposed surface was subject to manual cleaning and archaeological recording. As a means to furthering our understanding of the burials, a test pit was excavated in a disturbed plot; the fragmented ledger stones were lifted to examine the grave below. As a means of establishing the depth of the church foundations and presence or absence of burials within the footprint of the church, three sondages were excavated to the level of natural deposits.

Separate contexts were recorded individually on Salford Archaeology *pro-forma* trench sheets. The trenches were located by hand and by GNSS (GPS). The precise location of all archaeological structures encountered was surveyed using a combination of EDM tachymetry using a total station and GNSS (GPS). From this, scaled plan were generated within AutoCAD, which were enhanced manually.

Photography of all relevant phases and features was undertaken in digital format using a high-resolution digital SLR camera. General working photographs were taken during the archaeological works, to provide illustrative material covering the wider aspects of the archaeological work undertaken.

All fieldwork and recording of archaeological features, deposits and artefacts were carried out to acceptable archaeological standards, and in accordance with the methodology stated in the approved Written Scheme of Investigation. All archaeological works carried out by Salford Archaeology were carried out to the standards set out in the Code of Conduct of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

All work was carried out in strict accordance with a Ministry of Justice licence for the archaeological investigation of graveyards. No human remains were removed from the site, and any that were encountered were left *in-situ* or, in the case of disarticulated bones reburied on site.

The archaeological work was carried out in April 2019, and all trenches were backfilled upon completion.

5. Evaluation Results

5.1 Introduction

The following section presents the results obtained from the evaluation. Remains of Christ Church were exposed across three trenches (1, 4 and 8) and Area A. Three additional trenches (2, 3 and 5) and Area B were positioned in the western graveyard and revealed numerous ledger stones. Trenches placed in the eastern part of the site (6 and 7) provided an assessment of the public burial ground. As an additional measure, efforts were made to locate the Reverend William Cowherd's tomb (Trench 8).

5.2 Christ Church

5.2.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was targeted on the northern part of the church (Fig 2) and had a total length of 5.0m and width of 1.67m (Plates 10 and 11). It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.57m to expose the surface of surviving brick surfaces and walls of the church. The entirety of the trench was overlain by modern overburden, 221-310mm thick, forming the modern car park surface (101).

The earliest stratigraphic unit consisted of a deposit of relict soil (107) that predated the built remains of the church. Layer 107 comprised friable, light brown silty sand with small gravel inclusions, and was exposed in the southern part of the trench. This layer was further exposed in Area A.

The surviving foundations of the church walls were exposed in plan: 104, 105, 106. The walls were constructed of hand-made brick bonded with hard, light greyish-white lime mortar. Wall 104 was the northernmost wall of the church and being an external, load-bearing structure was wider than the internal partitions 105 and 106; it had a maximum width of 350mm and length of 1.50m, extending east and west beyond the limits of excavation. Wall 106 ran parallel with wall 104 and formed an east/west internal partition within the building; it had a maximum width of 230mm and length of 1.64m. Running between walls 104 and 106 was a north/south wall 105 (1.64m in length and 230mm in width); this was keyed into walls 104 and 106. The wall foundations were housed in narrow construction cuts, dug into the relict soil 107.

A brick surface (103) exposed in the northern part of the trench consisted of rows of hand-made bricks laid on bed. The southern and northern extent of the surface was framed by bricks 'on-edge'. Surface 103 extended over an area of 1.63 x 1.50m (Plate 12). The northern edge of the surface was partially truncated, possibly as a result of the rebuilding of the northern churchyard wall. The void between the wall and surface had been backfilled with loosely compact industrial material (102), namely clinker.

No ledger stones or other evidence for burials was uncovered in Trench 1.



Plate 10: General view across Trench 1 looking south



Plate 11: General view across Trench 1 looking north



Plate 12: Brick surface 103 exposed in the northern part of Trench 1

5.2.2 Trench 4

Trench 4 was placed across the south-west corner of the church. Measuring 15.8m in length and 2.85m width, it was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.53m (Plate 13). The foundations of the church were exposed immediately beneath the modern overburden, car park surface and levelling deposits (401). The majority of the trench was reduced to the top of relict soil deposits; vestiges of an external flagged walkway were exposed to the south of the church. Ledger stones were exposed to the south of the built remains.



Plate 13: Built remains exposed in Trench 4 (1 and 2m scales)

The foundations of the church were exposed at a shallow depth of 225mm beneath the modern ground surface, and formed the south-western corner of the church frontage. The foundations incorporated hand-made brick bonded with hard, greyish-white lime-based mortar. The northernmost brick walls (403 and 421) were aligned east/west and demarcated the southern extent of the church hall. Wall 403 was exposed to a total length of 2.09m, being stop-ended at its eastern extent; it had a width of 239mm. Wall 403 was an exterior, load-bearing wall. Wall 421 was tacked on to the eastern end of 403 and formed an internal continuation of the structure. Wall 421 was 228mm wide and extended for 0.72m in length eastwards beyond the limit of excavation.

A series of walls (404, 405, 412, 413, 417 and 422) exposed to the south of wall 403 defined the southern portion of the church. The walls ranged between 138mm and 460mm in width, and most were two brick-widths thick.



Plate 14: Walls 403 and 421 adjoining wall 404 (2m scale)

The western side of the building was represented by walls 404, 405, 422, 417 and 412 (Plate 15). Wall 404 was keyed into wall 403 at its northern end and extended 1.01m to the south, where it joined wall 422. Walls 422, 417 and 405 together formed the external elements of a brick chimney that extended beyond the main footprint of the building. Wall 422 had a maximum length of 0.50m and with of 252mm. It was bonded to a single-skin wall 417, which was aligned north/south forming the back of the chimney. Wall 417 extended out slightly beyond the line of wall 422. It met flush with wall 405, to which it was bonded on the southern side. The southern wall (405) was 468mm wide and 0.61m long. The interior walls of the chimney (414, 415 and 416) were more haphazardly constructed and not evidently keyed into the rest of the structure.

Walls 414 and 416 were 0.63m long and 201-284mm wide. Fragments of flat lying flagstones found within this structure may have formed the floor of a hearth / fireplace. The position of this particular structural element corresponds closely with symmetrical chimneys depicted on the 1850 Ordnance Survey Town Plan and subsequent line drawings of the church.

To the south of the chimney were walls 412 and 413, which formed the south-west corner of the building. Running north/south, wall 412 had a total length of 1.31m and maximum width of 0.24m. The easterly return of wall 412, wall 413, extended for a further 0.68m, continuing beyond the limit of excavation. Wall 413 was 271mm wide.



Plate 15: Walls 403, 421, 422, 404, 416, 415, 417, 414, 405 and 412 (2m scale)

Vestiges of relict soil 419 were exposed to the north and south of the structural remains, extending across an area of approximately 10 x 2.00m. The soils encountered in Trench 4 extended to the north in Area A and Trench 1, and evidently pre-dated the structural remains. These were investigated to a greater degree in Area A.

Fragments of an external stone surface (409) made up of fragmented sandstone flags were exposed beneath the modern overburden. The flagstones were of varying sizes and thicknesses. Surface 409 was situated 1.50m to the south of the built remains, and varied between 0.92 and 1.52m in width. This spread of flags extended east and west beyond the limits of the excavated trench, and probably represented a path at the front of the building.

Immediately south of surface 409 were three ledger stones (Monument Nos: 31, 32, 32) and a large recumbent sandstone block (Plates 16 and 17). Remnants of further fragmented stone slabs were found at the extreme southern limit of the trench, abutting the southern churchyard wall. Indurated deposits of rubble, clinker and reworked soil had accumulated above and around the memorials and path in the southern part of the site, and evidently related to levelling events post-dating the decommission of the church and subsequent re-use. Similar rubble deposits 406 and 418 were encountered in the entrance to the church.



Plate 16: Detailed view of inscription on a ledger stone (Monument No. 31) in Trench 4



Plate 17: Southern half of Trench 4 looking south-east showing monuments 31 and 33 and stone surface 409 (2m scale)

5.2.3 Area A

Area A was opened-up across the northern part of the church to further investigate its layout and assess the survival of internal elements of the building. A series of brick foundations and sub-floor brick conduits belonging to the church were revealed. Additional machine-excavated sondages were placed across the area as part of the investigation to assess the depth of the foundations and character of the underlying archaeology (Plate 18).



Plate 18: Sondage 3 showing natural sand and overlying soils

Natural deposits of sand were exposed at the base of the sondages, overlain by deposits of subsoil and relict soil. Post-medieval pottery was present in the upper levels of relict soil deposits (1017) with a single sherd of medieval pottery recovered from the subsoil (1025), close to the interface with the natural geology.

Cut into the natural geology at the southern end of sondages 1 and 3 was a shallow linear feature or gully, represented by cuts 1020 and 1022 (Plates 19 and 20). The gully was aligned broadly east/west; whilst having a regular appearance in plan it had a sinuous form and variable profile. It had a depth of 80-195mm and ranged from 280-550mm wide. The relatively shallow depth of the feature could be attributed to horizontal truncation through ploughing. The depth of the overlying subsoil and soils is suggestive of continuous farming or horticultural activity. The feature was filled with a light greyish brown to yellowish-brown silty sand (1021/1023) with occasional small, sub-rounded stones. No finds were recovered.



Plate 19: Plan view of gully 1020



Plate 20: East-facing section through gully 1020

Stratigraphically above the infilled ditch was a friable light yellowish-brown sand, subsoil (1025), forming an interface between the natural geology and relict soils (1024); this was 330mm thick. The clarity of horizon between the subsoil and the overlying light brown silty sand relict soil 1024 was diffuse. 1024 had a maximum thickness of 375mm. Layer 1024 gave way to darker, more humic band of mid-brown silty sand (1017), which formed the uppermost layer of relict soil and had a maximum thickness of 420mm. A similar pattern of soil formation was also encountered in Sondage 2.

The western and eastern walls of the church (1004 and 1015 respectively) ran for 9.10m north/south across the trench, and had an average width of 350mm. A sondage excavated against the eastern wall (1015) revealed that the lower six courses of brickwork incorporated a stepped plinth and were constructed of regular courses of hand-made bricks with little or no obvious bonding (Plate 21). The upper three courses of brickwork were bonded with a hard, light whitish grey lime-based mortar. A brick-built conduit (1006) with sandstone base abutted the interior face of the wall.

The internal configuration of the church was defined by a series of east/west and north/south aligned brick walls: 1007, 1008, 1009, 1010, 1011, 1013, 1016 and 1014. The position of the walls, size and lack of substantial foundations imply these were not load-bearing and in fact relate to internal divisions within the building. All the structural remains utilised hand-made brick and were bonded with lime mortar. It was possible to define construction cuts for the walls, identifiable through mortar spillage.



Plate 21: Foundation of western external wall 1015 showing subsoil below (2m scale)



Plate 22: Eastern wall of the church 1004 (2m scale)

Walls 1007, 1008, 1010, 1011, 1013 and 1016 were north/south aligned and seem to delineate the eastern and western aisles of the church, as depicted on mid-19th-century historical mapping. The western aisle was represented by walls 1007, 1008 and 1010. Wall 1007 measured 4.05m long and had a maximum width of 270mm. Wall 1008 had a length of 2.26m and width of 240mm. Wall 1010 had a maximum length of 6.83m and was 300mm wide. An additional brick wall extended westwards from the southern end of wall 1009 to wall 1004. Wall 1009 was 300mm wide and 2.25m long. The western wall of the aisle was intersected by brick conduit 1006, measuring 520mm wide and 3.83m long. The internal width of the conduit measured 0.31m wide.

The internal configuration of the church was defined by a series of east/west- and north/south-aligned brick walls: 1007, 1008, 1009, 1010, 1011, 1013, 1016 and 1014 (Plates 23 and 24). The position of the walls, together with their size and lack of substantial foundations, imply these were not load-bearing and in fact relate to internal divisions within the building. All the structural remains utilised hand-made brick and were bonded with lime mortar. It was possible to define construction cuts for the walls.



Plate 23: Working shot during exposure of walls 1007, 1008, 1010

Walls 1007, 1008, 1010, 1011, 1013 and 1016 were north/south aligned and seem to delineate the eastern and western aisles of the church, as depicted on mid-19th-century historical mapping. The western aisle was represented by walls 1007, 1008 and 1010. Wall 1007 measured 4.05m long and had a maximum width of 270mm. Wall 1008 had a length of 2.26m and width of 240mm. Wall 1010 had a maximum length of 6.83m and was 300mm wide. An additional brick wall extended westwards from the southern end of wall 1009 to wall 1004. Wall 1009 was 300mm wide and 2.25m long. The western wall of the aisle was intersected by brick conduit 1006, measuring 520mm wide and 3.83m long. The internal width of the conduit measured 0.31m wide.



Plate 24: Walls 1011, 1013, 1016, looking north towards the Abito Building (2m Scale)

The eastern aisle, defined by walls 1011, 1013 and 1016, similarly consisted of two parallel brick walls intersected by a brick conduit 1012. Wall 1011 formed the western wall of the aisle, measured 5.23m long and had a maximum width of 260mm. Walls 1013 and 1016 together formed the western side of the aisle, measuring 3.03 and 1.05m in length, and 300 and 240mm in width, respectively.

Walls 1013 and 1011 continued beyond the northern limit of the excavation and presumably extended as far as the main east/west wall of the church. An additional brick wall (1014), oriented east/west, was constructed between wall 1013 and wall 1014 (Plate 25). Measuring 2.60m in length and 0.34m in width, the wall probably reflects one of the internal divisions shown on the 1850 Ordnance Survey Town Plan.



Plate 25: Wall 1014, looking east

Two brick-built conduits (1006 and 1012) were exposed in the eastern and western sides of the building (Plates 26 and 27). These were aligned east/west and consisted of two parallel, single-skin brick walls atop a flagstone base. Their construction was better understood through the excavation of Sondage 2, which revealed the brickwork forming the northern face and base of 1012. Three courses of brickwork were visible.



Plate 26: Brick conduit 1012, looking west (2m scale)



Plate 27: Brick conduit 1006, looking east (2m scale)

Conduit 1006, situated on the western side of the building, had a total length of 3.83m and maximum width of 0.52m (Plate 27). The interior of the structure measured 3.71 x 0.31m and was filled with a compacted deposit of degraded plaster and ash with frequent rubble inclusions. Conduit 1012 had near identical dimensions, extending to 3.80m in length and 0.70m in width with an approximate depth of 0.32m. The fill of the structure was broadly similar to 1006. The function of these sub-floor features was unconfirmed, although it is likely that they formed part of an under-floor heating system within the church.

The majority of the structural remains encountered in the central part of Area A and trenches 1 and 4 had been reduced to the external ground level with no remnant floor surfaces visible. Much of the subsequent activity was associated with the more recent use of the site as a car park. An exception was a large concrete slab laid in the northern part of area that was laid over the reduced wall foundations (1007, 1010, 1011 and 1013) and therefore relates to the use of the site in the 20th century, following the demolition of the church.



Plate 28: Ledger stones visible along the western edge of Area A

Whilst the trenching in the central part of the site was targeted on the built remains, it was also useful in establishing the extent and distribution of burials around the church. It is noteworthy that there was an absence of burials or ledger stones within the confines of the building; this also extended to the area immediately north of the church (Trench 1). This narrow space between the church and northern boundary wall was bricked over and probably functioned as a walkway. Ledger stones (Monument Nos. 34–43) were, however, encountered along the western edge of Area A, approximately 0.90m from the western edge of the building (Plate 28). A narrow extension to the north-eastern corner of Area A revealed a similar distribution of ledger stones (Monument Nos. 44–47). The close proximity of these memorials and occurrence of ledger stones immediately south of the church in Trenches 4 and 8 reflects the sheer numbers buried within the boundary of the graveyard.

5.3 Christ Church Graveyard

The remainder of the trenches (Trenches 2, 3 and 5) and Area B was intended to assess the extent, condition and nature of the graveyard memorials. The trenches were placed along the northern and southern boundaries of the site with the dual intention of assessing the condition of the extant graveyard wall. In the first instance, Trenches 2, 3 and 5 were opened. These all revealed tightly packed rows of east/west-aligned ledger stones; the memorials extended up to the northern and southern limits of the site. The ledger stones (30 monuments in total) were all revealed at shallow depths beneath the modern surface.

5.3.1 Trench 2

Trench 2 was placed in the northern part of the site, to the north-east of the church (Fig 2). The trench measured 7.60 x 2.15m, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 83mm, through modern overburden 201. In total, 12 ledger stones were revealed beneath the modern overburden (Monument Nos. 13–22).



Plate 29: Ledger stones in Trench 2, looking east (Monument Nos. 13–15)

The ledger stones exposed in Trench 2 were laid in two north/south rows (Plate 30). Most of the stones were inscribed but varied in condition from being fully intact to fragmented. Whilst the majority of the stones were flat-lying, the northernmost ledger stones (Monument Nos. 13 and 24) rested against the northern boundary wall, and may have been moved from their original position.



Plate 30: Trench 2, looking north, showing the two rows of ledger stones lying at a very shallow depth beneath the modern ground surface

5.3.2 Trench 3

Trench 3 was placed in the southern part of the site, south-east of the church. The ledger stones and structural remains encountered were revealed at a relatively shallow depth of 234mm. The modern overburden was slightly deeper at the northern end of the trench, increasing to 500mm. The structural remains included the western wall of the Sunday School. Six ledger stones were partially revealed (Monument Nos. 30–35); these abutted the brick wall of the school building, and were aligned north/south, but all had slumped slightly to the west (Plate 31). Five of the ledger stones had visible inscriptions (Plate 32).



Plate 31: Trench 3, looking south (2m scale)



Plate 32: Example of ledger stone exposed in Trench 3 (Monument No. 26)

Wall 303, forming the western wall of the school building, extended northwards from the southern limit of the site, and continued beyond the northern limit of excavation. The wall was three brick wide (ranging from 354-360mm) wide. A total length of 5.03m was exposed. It was constructed of hand-made bricks bonded with crumbly light yellowish-white sand, lime mortar. The interior of the building was filled with a loose deposit of degraded mortar and ash with frequent brick rubble. Inspection of the adjacent boundary wall to the south revealed the lower courses of masonry to be original. A bricked-up doorway and stone threshold appear to be integral to the school building.

5.3.3 Trench 5

Trench 5 was situated in the western half of the site, adjacent to the southern boundary wall. It measured 5.70 x 1.60m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.20m. The entirety of the trench was covered by tarmac and aggregate to a depth of 0.17m. Residues of bituminous substance were adhered to the underlying ledger stones in patches. The remains of 12 ledger stones were partially exposed (Monument Nos. 1–12) beneath the modern car park surface (Plate 33). The condition of the ledger stones varied from highly fragmented to intact.



Plate 33: General view of Trench 5 looking south

5.3.4 Area B

A 15 x 36m area was opened up subsequently in the western part of the site, incorporating Trench 5. Four rows of ledger stones, 160 in total, were exposed, cleaned and recorded (Monument Nos. 1-12 and 51-198). Whilst the majority of the ledger stones were sound and in place, many were fragmented or highly fragmented and a small number were displaced or had been removed entirely.

A test pit placed in the central part of the site was excavated upon completion of the recording of monuments in Area B. This exposed a burial plot that was cleaned manually to assess whether any grave cuts were visible. The test pit measuring 0.97 x 0.41m was placed at the eastern end of the plot; it was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.56m (Plate 34). The lowest stratigraphic unit encountered within the test pit was a layer of light greyish-brown silty sand (1205) with frequent small stone inclusions and charcoal flecking. Layer 1205 was a reworked soil deposit and had been used as backfill; it sealed the remains of a putative wooden coffin and lid.



Place 34: Excavation of a burial plot after removal of fragmented ledger stone fragments, Area B

The putative coffin had a maximum width of 220mm and length of 370mm; the internal dimensions were 150 x 170mm, and the lid measured 230 x 245mm (Plate 35). The coffin interior was filled with 1204, a light greyish-brown silty sand similar to the backfill of the burial plot. The coffin was partially excavated and found to contain degraded bone. Stratigraphically above backfill 1205 was a layer of fragmented ledger stones and humic dark brown silty sand (1203), 152-160mm thick. This was in turn sealed by 110–260mm of modern overburden (1201). Although no articulated remains were encountered, the test pit was useful in establishing the depth and character of the graves.



Plate 35: Partially exposed wooden coffin and lid

Three additional trenches (Trenches 6-8) were excavated to further refine an understanding of the distribution of burials within the eastern half of the site.

5.3.5 Trench 6

Trench 6 was placed close to the eastern boundary of the site (Fig 2). The purpose of the trench was to examine whether any burials existed beyond the supposed boundary of the church (as indicated by a dotted line on the Ordnance Survey mapping). The trench was approximately 10m long and excavated to a maximum depth of 9.80m and width of 1.70m wide. Deposits of a light brown silty sand soil, with moderate inclusions of sandstone were revealed below the modern ground surface 601 (tarmacadam and aggregate <5cm depth) at the eastern end of the trench. Two east/west-aligned burials (SK001 and SK002) were encountered below the soil deposits 602 at a depth of 660mm below the modern ground surface. Both burials were supine. The skeletal remains were extended, slumping down to east; this inclination suggests subsidence or settling perhaps caused by underlying burials.



Plate 36: Trench 6, looking west showing burials SK001 and SK002

Traces of thin wooden coffins and coffin nails were exposed around the edges of the skeletal remains; small copper alloy pins were also found, perhaps indicating a use of a shroud. The absence of ledger stones and shallow depth of the burials suggests these were paupers' burials.

Situated to the east of the access road into the site, visible on the surface as stone setts 608, were more extensive signs of damage, including charnel found at a relatively low level below the modern ground surface. Redeposited soil, sand and rubble 609 filled the cutting of the access road 613; Deposit 609 had infrequent charnel inclusions, suggesting this material was largely imported to the site. Signs that the road had caused disruption to the burials were encountered beneath the cutting, and included skull and mandible fragments and an articulated burial SK003.

A north/south-aligned burial (SK003) in cut 611 was partially exposed at a depth of 950mm below modern ground surface, with further potentially articulated remains found to the west. SK003 was extended, leaning on its left side, with only its upper right-hand side of the skeleton and skull (collapsed during machining) visible (Plate 37). The condition of the bone in found in Trench 6 was generally poor, with the bone being soft and flaky.



Plate 37: Burial SK003 burial cut 611 in Trench 6

The access road consisted of large sandstone setts (608) bedded on clinker, beneath which were deposits of redeposited soil and sand (609); a ceramic pipe or drain was exposed in the middle of the road. The lowest layer was a loose, mortar and ash deposit with frequent crushed brick rubble inclusions, into which the glazed ceramic drain was sat. The lower deposit may have acted as a soakaway. The top of the drain lay 550mm below ground level. It had an interior diameter of 150mm and was clear of debris and silt.

More modern activity was attested by the presence of a concrete slab (614) at the western end of the trench, exposed beneath the modern car park surface. It is possible this may relate to the temporary structures erected on the site in the 20th century.

5.3.6 Trench 7

Trench 7 was positioned to the east of the low wall running north/south in the eastern part of the site (Fig 2). The trench measured 1.70m wide and 3.50m in length and was excavated to a maximum depth of 490mm in the southern part of the trench and 260mm in the northern.

The trench was overlain by a shallow deposit of aggregate and tarmacadam (701), which covered setts 702. Beneath this, the western edge of the cutting of road 703 and underlying drain was visible due to the backfilled sand 704. Once reduced below the level of the drain cut, two potential burials were exposed (Plate 38). The southernmost burial was defined by cut 705. It was exposed more fully and revealed a skull, cervical vertebrae and arm bones SK004 (Plate 39). This lay 400mm below the current ground level in relatively good condition. The skull was partially collapsed and lay flattened on the southern side of the skull. The size of the skull and arm bones suggests this was a child's burial. An additional skull was exposed at a higher elevation to the north, approximately 260mm below the modern ground surface. Although found in association with other bones, not enough was exposed to confirm whether this represents a burial or if it had been disturbed historically; there is a possibility the bones had been displaced. The layer into which the burials were cut was a friable, light greyish-brown, silty sand 707 with frequent gravel inclusions.



Plate 38: Trench 7, looking east



Plate 39: Detailed view of SK004 / burial cut 705, looking west

5.4 Reverend William Cowherd's Tomb

5.4.1 Trench 8

Trench 8 measured 5.00 x 6.65m and was opened in the southern part of the site, targeted on the Reverend William Cowherd's Tomb. The tomb (805) was placed to the east of the steps leading into the site from King Street on the southern side of the church. The surviving monument had been reduced to ground level, and consisted of a sealed brick vault; this was surmounted by two large sandstone slabs, each measuring approximately 1.80 x 1.22m and 152mm thick (Plate 40).

Two upright iron pins found in the middle of the slabs would have supported a grave marker, which had been removed (Plate 41). Angular perforations present in north-east and north-west corners of the stone footing may have supported upright ironwork railings known to have been erected around the tomb. The northern wall of the brick vault was partially collapsed, allowing the interior of the tomb to be inspected (Plate 42).



Plate 40: Stone slabs sealing William Cowherd's vault



Plate 41: Outline of grave marker



Plate 42: Interior of William Cowherd's tomb

An additional 2m wide strip was excavated to the north of Cowherd's tomb to further contextualise the monument (Plate 43). To the north of the tomb was a flagstone surface (806) extending over an area of 3.80 x 2.00m. The foundations of a brick wall (804) were revealed along the northern edge of the trench and formed, the southern wall of the church, a continuation of front wall of the church found in Trench 4. An additional fragment of brick walling was revealed to the north of the tomb.



Plate 43: General view of Trench 8 (Monuments 48, 49 and 50 in the foreground)

5.5 Survey of Boundary Walls

A measured survey of the boundary walls enclosing the site was undertaken as part of the archaeological investigation (Fig 23). This concluded that the standing walls incorporate original brick fabric at its base. For the most part, the original fabric survived to a height of just two courses above ground, although additional courses survived in places. The upper parts of the walls along King Street and Queen Street have been rebuilt using wire-curr bricks, which was probably undertaken in the late 19th century, with small buttresses added against the exterior elevation of the wall along the Queen Street frontage (Fig 23). The wall forming the eastern boundary of the site has been rebuilt with more modern bricks, probably during the 20th century.

The Queen Street elevation incorporates the existing vehicular entrance to the site, which was inserted originally in the 1860s. The King Street elevation, however, retains the original pedestrian entrance and stone steps, although the treads were refurbished with concrete in the 20th century. The original steps to the school is also visible further to the east along the King Street elevation, and whilst this has been blocked with brick, one of the stone steps is apparent in the brick blocking. All of the boundary walls are leaning from the vertical, raising questions about their structural integrity.

6. Finds

6.1 Introduction

The archaeological work undertaken at Christ Church resulted in the recovery of 117 artefacts, weighing 1684g. All finds were retrieved from relict or humic soil deposits on the site of the former church and graveyard. Deposits containing finds include 1017, 1019, 1025, 1204 and 1205. The majority of the material consists of pottery and glass fragments with a date range spanning the 18th to 20th centuries. The earliest material is a single sherd of medieval glazed pottery dating to the 13th-14th century that was recovered from subsoil 1025 (Area A). A full list of finds is presented in Table 1.

Finds were collected from site using a pre-determined sampling procedure during the archaeological investigation. All finds were returned to the Salford Archaeology finds lab. Finds were washed and catalogued by material and sealed in labelled polyethylene bags. A finds catalogue was produced for the assemblage, providing details on each artefact's context, description, quantification, weight and date.

Material	Number of contexts	Count	Weight (g)
Clay tobacco pipe	3	19	57
Fabric	1	1	1
Glass	4	32	697
Lead	2	2	98
Pottery	5	62	811
Rubber	1	1	20
TOTAL		117	1684

Table 1: Table of materials from Christ Church

6.2 The Pottery

The pottery assemblage is very fragmentary and consists of 62 fragments, with a date range spanning the 13th to 20th centuries. A single sherd of medieval olive-glazed pottery was retrieved from the subsoil 1025. This sherd has an overfired dark grey fabric with quartz inclusions and an olive green patchy glaze, probably deriving from a medieval jug or jar of probable 13th- or 14th-century date (Plate 44). Comparable material has been recovered from previous excavations on Greengate and Chapel Wharf in Salford (Gregory and Miller 2015).

The assemblage contains two sherds of dark-glazed fineware of the Cistercian tradition, both retrieved from deposit 1017, a relict soil. One sherd derives from the rim of a small cup with applied trailed decoration (Plate 45), very similar to designs discovered at Rainford, St Helens (Philpott 2015). They date from the 15th or 16th century. A small sherd of later dark-glazed fineware that dates to the 16th or 17th century was also retrieved from overburden 1001.

A moderately sized sherd of Metropolitan-type slipware was recovered from relic soil 1017. The sherd is a rim from a large plate decorated in wavy applied yellow slip on a red body (Plate 46). Similar examples have been recovered from South Castle Street in Liverpool (Danby and Philpott 1985), Norton Priory (Brown and Howard-Davis 2008), and Greengate Towers in Salford (Gregory and Miller 2015). The slipware dates to the mid-17th century.

The rest of the pottery assemblage consists of four sherds of dark-glazed coarseware with a date range spanning the 18th to 20th centuries, one sherd of 18th-century mottled ware, a 19th-century mocha ware cup rim, three sherds of buff-slip coated ware, one sherd of 18th-century slipware, one sherd of white salt-glazed stoneware, 18 sherds of stoneware jars and bottles, ten sherds of modern blue and white china, and 18 sherds of plain white china. The pottery assemblage is very fragmentary, and few vessel forms can be identified, although it is clearly domestic in character.

6.3 *Clay Tobacco Pipes*

A total of 19 clay tobacco pipe fragments were retrieved from the excavation. This consists of 17 plain pipe stems dating from the 17th to 20th centuries, a 19th-century bowl fragment, and a complete pipe bowl from relic soil 1017. This pipe bowl dates to c 1640-80 and includes the initials 'IB' stamped on the heel (Plate 47). 'IB' is the most common initial stamp in use by Rainford pipe makers during the 17th-century and stamps have been successfully attributed to the Baxter, Billing and Birch/Birchall families (Higgins 2008, 135).

6.4 *Glass*

A total of 31 glass fragments were recovered during the excavations. The small assemblage consists of 25 green and clear bottle fragments from deposits 1204 and 1205, three glass marbles, a clear glass bottle stopper, two fragments of Codd bottle from deposit 1001, and a bell-shaped base of a probable 18th-century wine bottle from relic soil 1017. A rubble bottle stopper labelled 'R.WHITE & SONS LONDON' was also retrieved from deposit 1204.

6.5 *Lead*

Two lead objects were retrieved during the excavations. This consists of a lead gilded/painted handle from overburden 1001 in Area A. It is likely that this handle dates from the period of use at the site as a metal scrap yard rather than from its use as a cemetery. A single lead musket bullet, typical of 17th-century Civil War design and size, was also retrieved from relic soil 1017 (Plate 48).

6.6 *Organics*

A small piece of woven linen fabric was retrieved from a grave slot on the site. This may have been part of the clothing or lining from within the former coffin in the slot. However, the fabric is very small and fragile and is not deemed worthy of conservation or retention.

6.7 Conclusion

The earliest material from the archaeological investigation was a single sherd of medieval pottery, recovered from layer 1025, at the interface of relic soil 1017 and the natural geology. The provenance of this sherd cannot be determined with complete confidence, although it is likely to have been produced locally in the 13th or early 14th century. Perhaps the most interesting artefacts, however, were found within the overlying relic soil (1017) and included a 17th-century musket ball, Cistercian pottery and a 17th-century stamped clay tobacco pipe bowl. The musket ball had not been used, and probably represent casual loss. Whilst it cannot be dated with any precision, it is reasonable to suggest that it was produced in the 17th century, given the other the other datable artefacts that were recovered in association, raising the possibility that the musket ball derived from the Civil War.

On completion of the project, some items will be retained for educational purposes and the rest of the assemblage will be selectively discarded.



Plate 44: Medieval olive green-glazed pottery sherd from layer 1025 in Area A



Plate 45: Rim sherd of slip decorated Cistercian cup recovered from relic soil 1017



Plate 46: Metropolitan-type slipware rim of dish recovered from relic soil 1017



Plate 47: Complete 17th-century pipe bowl with 'IB' heel recovered from relic soil 1017



Plate 48: 17th-century musket ball recovered from relic soil 1017

7. Discussion

7.1 Introduction

The value of studying 19th-century places of worship is highlighted in the current *North West Archaeological Research Framework*, which notes that the paucity of archaeological studies focused on churches and chapels 'is even more acute with non-conformist places of worship, many of which, unless listed, are not even recorded within the SMRs and HERs. Few have been recorded prior to alteration, adaptation or demolition. Part of the importance of non-conformist chapels lies in their clear physical connection with the growth of industrialisation, but this can only be fully appreciated if all sites are identified and recorded (Newman and McNeil 2007, 147). The work undertaken at the site of Christ Church in Salford makes a valuable contribution to the corpus of recent archaeological investigations that have targeted former cemeteries in the Manchester and Salford city centres (eg Gregory and Keen 2018), helping to address the shortfall in data for this monument type highlighted in the *North West Archaeological Research Framework*.

The archaeological investigation was targeted on the church and surrounding graveyard depicted on historic mapping and illustrations, and was successful in identifying structural remains associated with Christ Church and School, and determining the extent, condition and depth below ground of the structural remains and burials in the graveyard. The work has also corroborated the veracity of John Owen's survey and transcription of the ledger stones in the late 19th century, and implies that the graveyard has sustained little disturbance since that time. The archaeological investigation has also furnished an unexpected but important indication of land use in the area during the later medieval / post-medieval period, with very rare physical evidence in Salford for activity during the period of the Civil War in the mid-17th century.

7.2 Christ Church

Documentary sources reveal that Christ Church was built in the early 19th century, and comprised 'a small plain brick building, with small windows, in imitation of St. Peter's Church' (Aston 1816, 104). Early 19th-century illustrations reveal that the building had a neo-classical frontage. Comparison with the cartographic sources has proved particularly useful in relating the brick foundations exposed during the excavation to the floor plan of the building, which in 1851 had eight ground-floor rooms in addition to the main body of the church; the additional rooms lay to the front of the building and were probably spread across two storeys.

Through overlaying the geo-rectified survey plans of the excavation to the plan of the buildings depicted on the Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1851 it is clear that the majority of the external and internal walls align. The surviving below-ground remains of the building were of brick construction, and the external walls all appeared to have been of a single construction phase and derive from the initial phase of building in c 1800-09. The external walls of the church (104, 1004 and 1015) were the most substantial with relatively deep foundations, extending to a depth of 820mm below historic ground level.

The internal walls were probably constructed around the same time, but were not properly tied into the original external walls, suggesting that the internal configuration was devised subsequently. The internal elements included partition walls with shallower foundations, which represent the base of non-load-bearing walls within the body of the church.

Sub-floor conduits 1006 and 1012 within the church were interpreted as either heating or service ducts, and could have feasibly contained pipework for either hot water, steam or gas. The latter would have provided a means to either heat or light the building. The base of a chimney was also exposed in Trench 4. This was one of four chimneys depicted on 19th-century illustrations of the church (Plate 44), which is unusual in ecclesiastical architecture. As the church was used for several different purposes, from services, conferences and meetings, an array of rooms not usually found in the church included offices and a room housing a printing press (Antrobus 1997, 58-59). The chimney and flue arrangement visible on the mapping and archaeologically would have heated the day-to-day rooms of the church, namely its offices as well as William Cowherd's study.

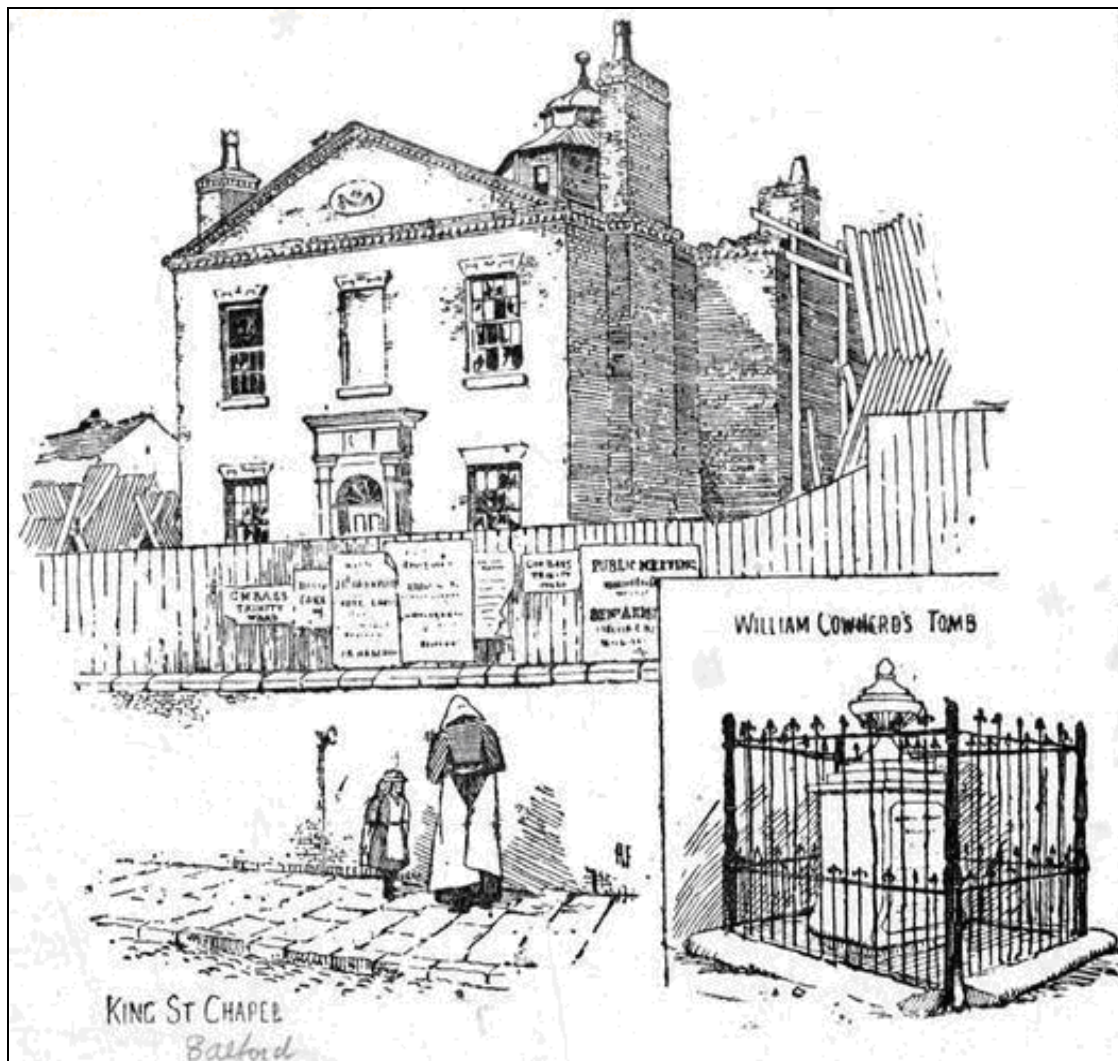


Plate 44: Christ Church, King Street, in the 1860s

The church was entered on its southern side from steps that led up from King Street. An additional step is depicted on the historical maps at the entrance to the building, perhaps indicating a raised internal floor level. This would account for the absence of internal floor surfaces within the footprint of the building. Vestiges of a stone hearth or chimney structure represent the only intact flooring encountered in the evaluation. To the south of the building were remains of an external flagstone surface, encountered in Trenches 4 and 8. To the rear of the church, the ground was surfaced with bricks, whilst to the east and west of the church were rows of ledger stones that presumably covered burials.

The absence of made ground within the footprint of the church suggest that it occupied a naturally elevated position. The difference in the height of the church and the surrounding roads suggest that these thoroughfares may have been terraced into the ground.

7.2 Graveyard

In total, 198 ledger stones were recorded during the evaluation. A full photographic and written survey was completed of the monuments, which is summarised in *Appendix 3* (see corresponding Plans Figs. 24 and 25). A key objective of the evaluation was to establish to understand the depth and condition of the ledger stones. A great deal of data has been generated through the recording of the monuments and allows for some basic observations to be made.

A survey of the graveyard was conducted in the late 19th century and recorded 671 memorials. On the basis of the evaluation, it would appear these survive largely undisturbed at a relatively shallow depth (50–250mm) across the entirety of the western part of the site (to the west of the entrance from Queen Street). The condition of the monuments encountered during the evaluation was variable, but most were sound and in place. In total, just 20 of the 198 ledger stones revealed across the site were highly fragmented and no longer legible; the remainder have legible or partially legible inscriptions. However, the wording recorded on those inscriptions that were legible correspond exactly to the records compiled by John Owen in the 19th century, and thus this earlier record may be relied upon to elucidate the inscriptions that are no longer readable.

The inscriptions were largely formulaic and were dominated by the introductory terms: 'here resteth the body', 'here lyeth the body' or 'in memory of'. A large number of names were decipherable, including dates, ages and additional information, and have been collated. A plan of the exposed memorials has also been produced and will provide the basis for further work and interpretation.

The form and style of the ledgers stonework was unremarkable with most conforming to a standard size and rectangular shape. Whilst there was repetition in the designs and motifs (linear borders, scrollwork, classical columns, sun/star motifs, etc) adorning the memorials, not all conformed to a standard design. Idiosyncrasies in the design of some of the monuments, perhaps reflecting the status, trade or affiliation of deceased individuals, does present an avenue for further research. At least one of the memorials had a 'square and compass' motif, perhaps the most identifiable symbol associated with freemasonry. Further work could examine the primary data in more detail to assess for trends and research those interred to find correlations in historical datasets.

Perhaps the most significant discovery in historical terms was the tomb of Reverend William Cowherd. Although the neo-classical monument that once adorned the tomb was long since removed, the vault survives, capped below large stone slabs. The interior of the tomb was relatively plain with a small section partially visible through the northern wall of the tomb, which had collapsed. The collapsed material obscured the contents of the tomb, and no human remains were visible. Interestingly, the historical research carried out as part of the project has shown that a relative of William Cowherd, probably his wife, is also interred in the vault, as noted on the inscription.

In summary, the evaluation has provided an opportunity to investigate the site prior to its redevelopment of a public space. The work was successful in identifying the depth and condition of the archaeological resource and has allowed for sufficient information to be gathered to inform the design phase of the project. Moreover, it is hoped that the data could form the basis for further historical, desk-based research into the site and those buried there.

The archaeological work has also concluded that there are no burials within the footprint of the former church. As such, any requirement for the erection of structures in the proposed park would be best placed within the footprint of the church, where the impact on archaeological remains is likely to be negligible.

7.3 *Public Burial Ground*

The trenching placed in the eastern part of the site aimed to evaluate the potential for public or poor burials to survive *in-situ*. The historical evidence presented by Arrowsmith (2006, 38-39) suggested this part of the site was the location of mass burials, some buried at very shallow depths below the ground surface. It was also implied that the creation of the ramped access road from Queen Street had caused extensive damage to these burials in the 1860s, with a great many being 'carried away from the site with soil and rubbish' (Arrowsmith 2006, 39).

The results of the evaluation confirmed that unmarked burials survived intact, with some surviving beneath the road. Four burials were exposed in Trenches 6 and 7. Two survived beneath the cutting of the road, with two additional burials close to the eastern boundary of the site. Given the overwhelming number of burials interred, it is not unreasonable to assume the original extent of the public burial ground occupied the entirety of the eastern part of the site, to the east of a dotted line marked on the Ordnance Survey Town Plans of 1851 and 1891 (Figs 5 and 6), which appeared to correspond with the remains of a brick wall identified during the evaluation. It is uncertain, however, whether the area used for 'pauper' graves was a later addition to the church.

In conclusion, the additional work (Trenches 6 and 7) in the eastern part of the site has answered basic questions about the past use of this part of the site. The information has proved important in assessing the suitability of this general area for the installation of drainage. It is anticipated that no further work will be required in this part of the site, however should any excavation take place here it is considered this would require archaeological supervision.

8. Conclusion

8.1 Summary

The archaeological evaluation has provided a valuable opportunity to establish the character, extent and date of archaeological remains surviving within the site of the former Christ Church in Salford, which includes a number of human burials. The surviving remains predominantly derive from the site's development in the first half of the 19th century, when a church, school and graveyard were established on the site. During the 19th century, Christ Church performed an important role for the burgeoning population of Salford, and represents an important site in Salford rich 19th-century history, with the ministers of Christ Church fulfilling significant civic roles and playing a key role in the creation of the Vegetarian Society.

Prior to the 19th century, the site lay beyond the settlement core of Salford and probably constituted garden plots or fields, used for small-scale horticulture or agriculture. The use of the site for this purpose is attested by the cultivation of deep deposits of relict soil, which accumulated above the natural and subsoil during the medieval and post-medieval periods and have survived in the central part of the site.

A further objective of the evaluation trenching was to help inform the design proposals of the site. To this end, in establishing the depth of ledger stones and built remains, informed decisions can now be made to avoid loss or damage to the surviving archaeological remains and burials. It is clear that any ground-breaking works across most of the site will have an impact on intact burials, and should be avoided. However, the results obtained from the evaluation has demonstrated that there are no burials within the footprint of the former church building, which would be an appropriate location for any structures that need to be installed in the proposed park.

8.2 Further Work

The archaeological evaluation has provided a unique opportunity to produce a detailed record of an important historic site in Salford city centre. It has demonstrated that well-preserved remains, primarily ledger stones and burials, survive *in-situ* across much of the site, with some evidence to confirm that the eastern part of the churchyard was used for pauper burials. The full extent of the pauper burial ground is not entirely clear, however, and it is uncertain whether this was an original feature of the graveyard or a slightly later addition. It is also uncertain whether there are any further surviving vaults across the site, similar to William Cowherd's, with sub-surface voids that have potential to collapse at some point in the future. These outstanding questions could be resolved via further archaeological investigation, and specifically the removal of the modern ground surface from those parts of the site that were not investigated in April 2019 (Fig 26). This would also enable a record of all the ledger stones within the graveyard to be recorded, completing the record of this important site.

Whilst a record of all the names inscribed on the ledger stones that were exposed has been compiled, and compared with the records made by John Owen in the late 19th century, there is an opportunity for a community-based research project to investigate the socio-economic background to the people interred in the graveyard through a study of Census records, etc.

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Archive and Acknowledgements

Archive

The archive is currently held by the Centre for Applied Archaeology, and a copy of this report will be forward to the client and deposited with the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record, with a copy forwarded to the Salford Art Gallery and Museum. A small number of artefacts were recovered from the evaluation trenches of which only a sample will be retained; the archive is thus primarily in digital format.

Acknowledgements

Salford Archaeology would like to thank Phil Dorin, Mark Lewis and Peter Mills for commissioning and supporting the project on behalf of Renaker Ltd. Thanks are also due to Norman Redhead, the Heritage Management Director with the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), for his support and advice.

The evaluation trenching was directed by Oliver Cook, assisted by Lorraine McVinnie and Andy Coutts. The survey of the boundary wall carried out by Graham Mottershead, and the illustrations were prepared by Richard Ker and Sarah Mottershead. The text and illustrations were produced by Oliver Cook; the report was edited by Ian Miller, who was also responsible for project management.

Appendix 1: Figures

- Figure 1: Site location
- Figure 2: Trench location
- Figure 3: Evaluation trenches superimposed on William Green's map of 1787-94
- Figure 4: Evaluation trenches superimposed on Bancks & Co's map of 1787-94
- Figure 5: Evaluation trenches superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 60": 1 mile map of 1851
- Figure 6: Evaluation trenches superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of 1891
- Figure 7: Evaluation trenches superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 25": 1 mile map of 1908
- Figure 8: Evaluation trenches superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 25": 1 mile map of 1922
- Figure 9: Evaluation trenches superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map of 1948
- Figure 10: Plan of the excavated remains exposed in Trench 1
- Figure 11: Plan of the excavated remains exposed in Trench 2
- Figure 12: Plan of the excavated remains exposed in Trench 3
- Figure 13: Plan of the excavated remains exposed in Trench 4
- Figure 14: Plan of the excavated remains exposed in Trench 6 and 7
- Figure 15: Plan of the excavated remains exposed in Trench 8
- Figure 16: Plan of the excavated remains exposed in Area A
- Figure 17: Plan of the excavated remains exposed in Area B
- Figure 18: Geo-rectified photograph of memorials in Area Bf
- Figure 19: Sondages in Area A
- Figure 20: Sondages in Trenches 6 and 7
- Figure 21: Photogrammetry of skeletal remains Trench 6
- Figure 22: Photogrammetry of skeletal remains in Trench 7
- Figure 23: Elevations of churchyard boundary walls
- Figure 24: Ledger stones exposed in Area B with monument numbers annotated
- Figure 25: Ledger stones exposed in Area A and trenches with monument numbers annotated
- Figure 26: Areas awaiting further investigation

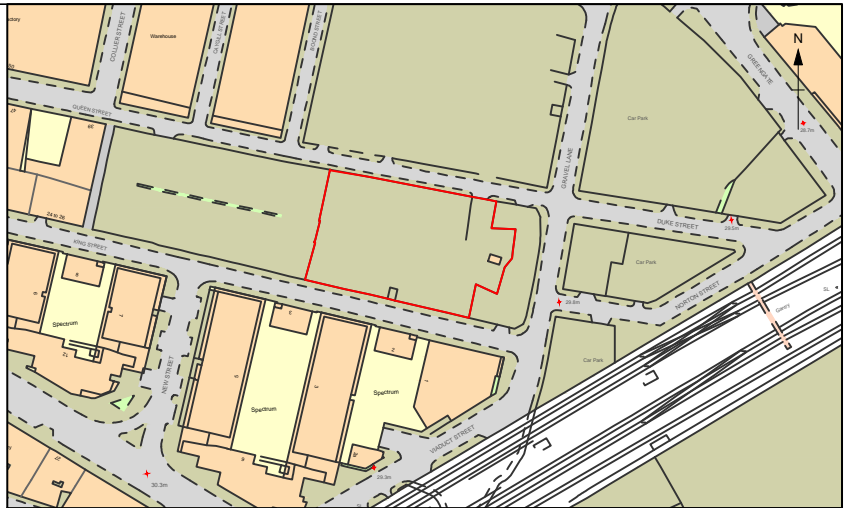
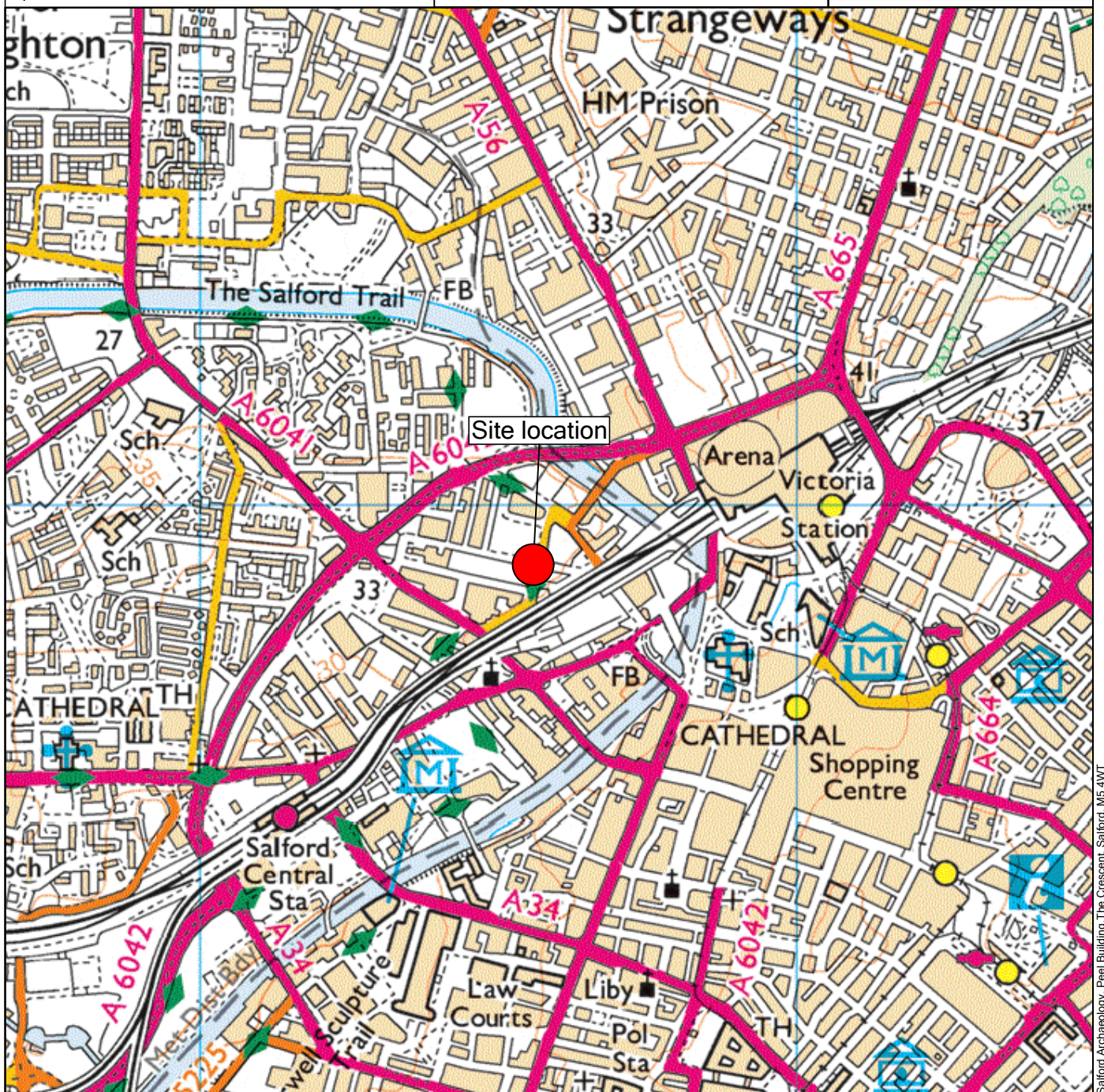
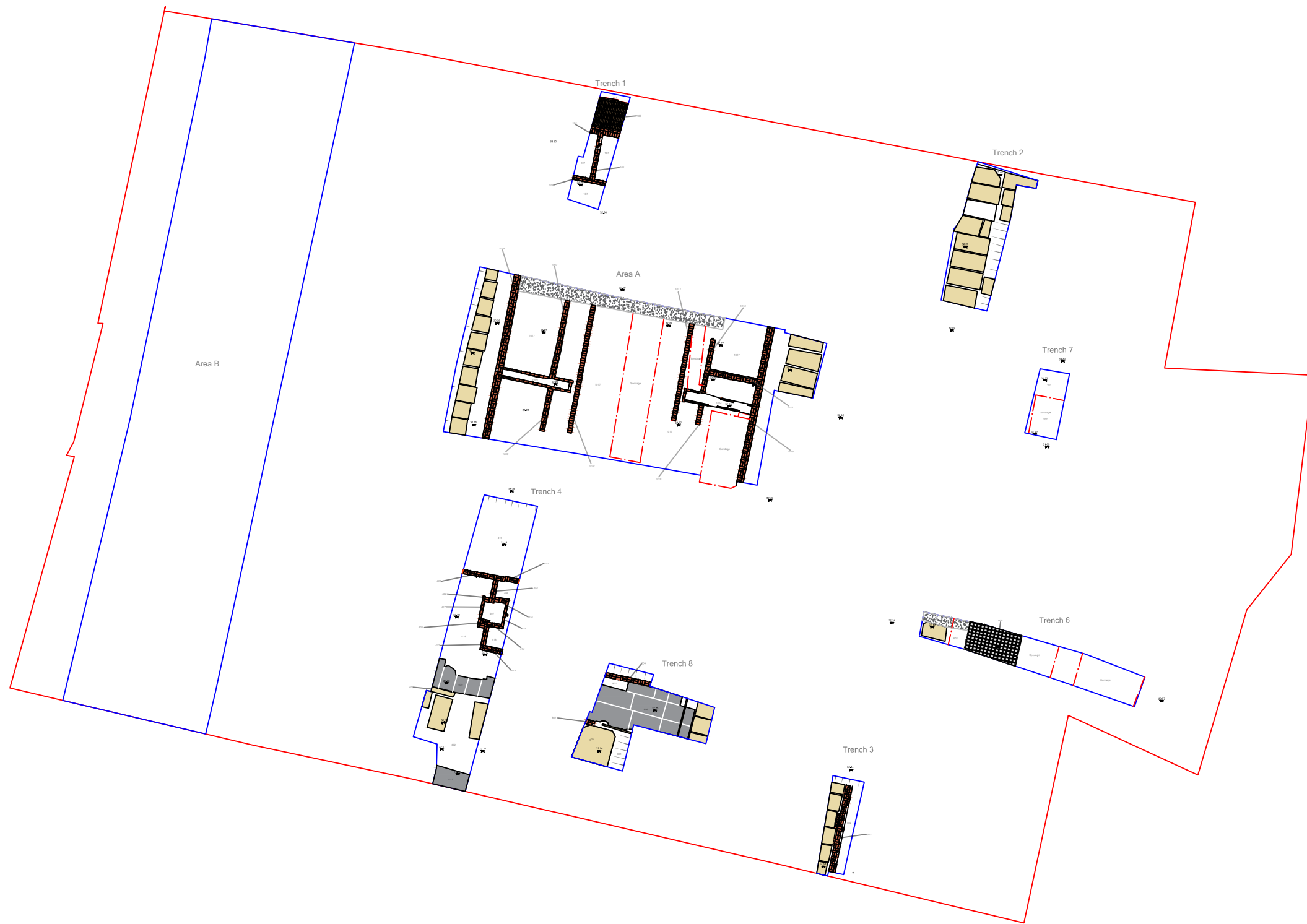


Figure 1: Site location



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0 10 m
Scale at A4 1:250

Figure 2: Trench location plan



Key:

Trench
 Sondage
 Stone

Brick
 Flag
 Concrete



Figure 3: Evaluation Trenches superimposed
Green's map of 1787-94

Key:
 Trench
 Site Boundary



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Archaeology

0 20 m
 Scale at A4 1:500







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Scale at A4 1:500

Figure 4: Evaluation Trenches superimposed
Bancs and Co's map of 1831



Key:
 Trench
 Site Boundary



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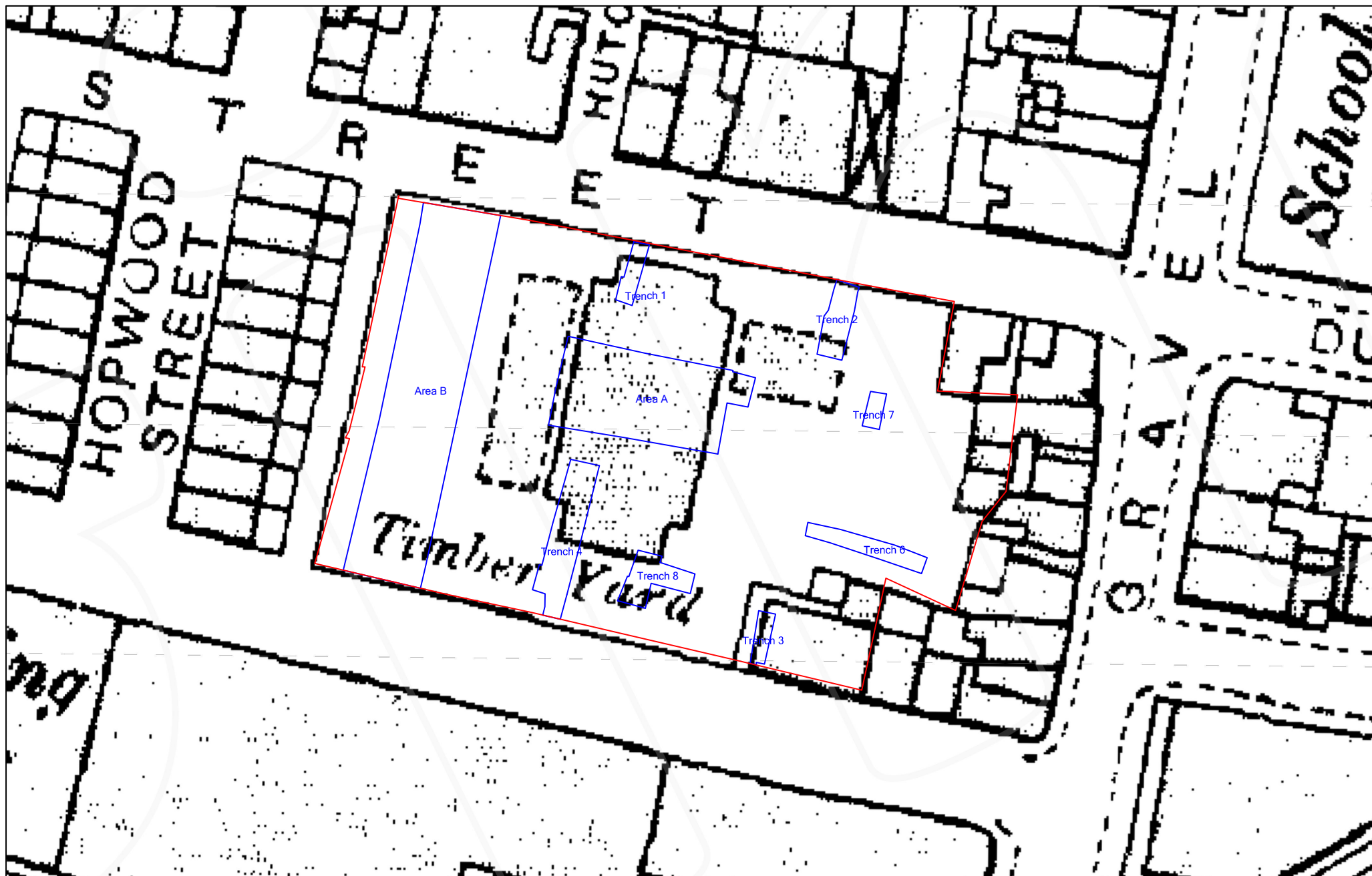
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Scale at A4 1:500

Figure 6: Evaluation Trenches superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of 1891



Key:
 Trench
 Site Boundary



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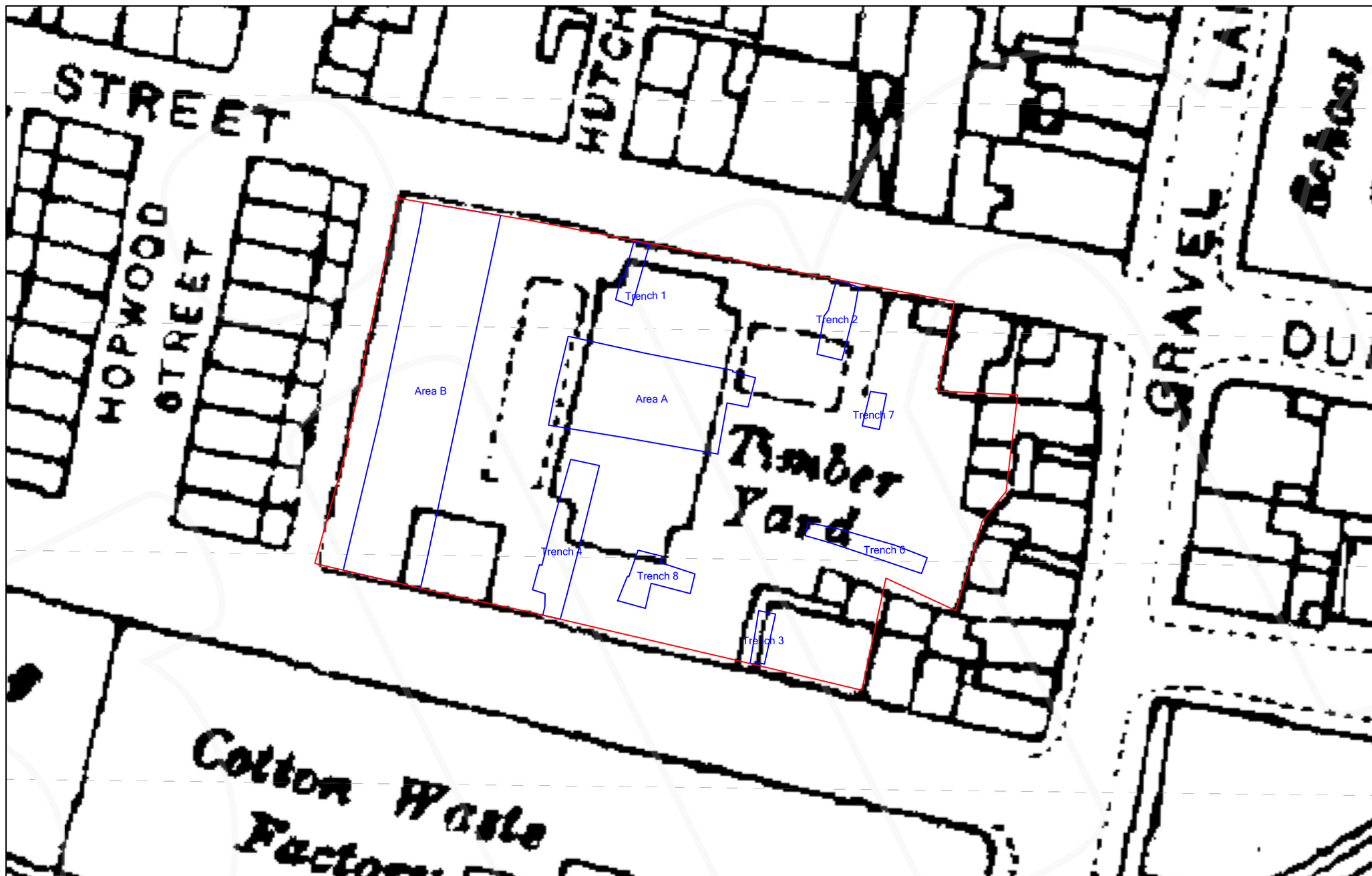
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Scale at A4 1:500

Figure 7: Evaluation Trenches superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 25":1 mile map of 1908



Key:
 Trench
 Site Boundary



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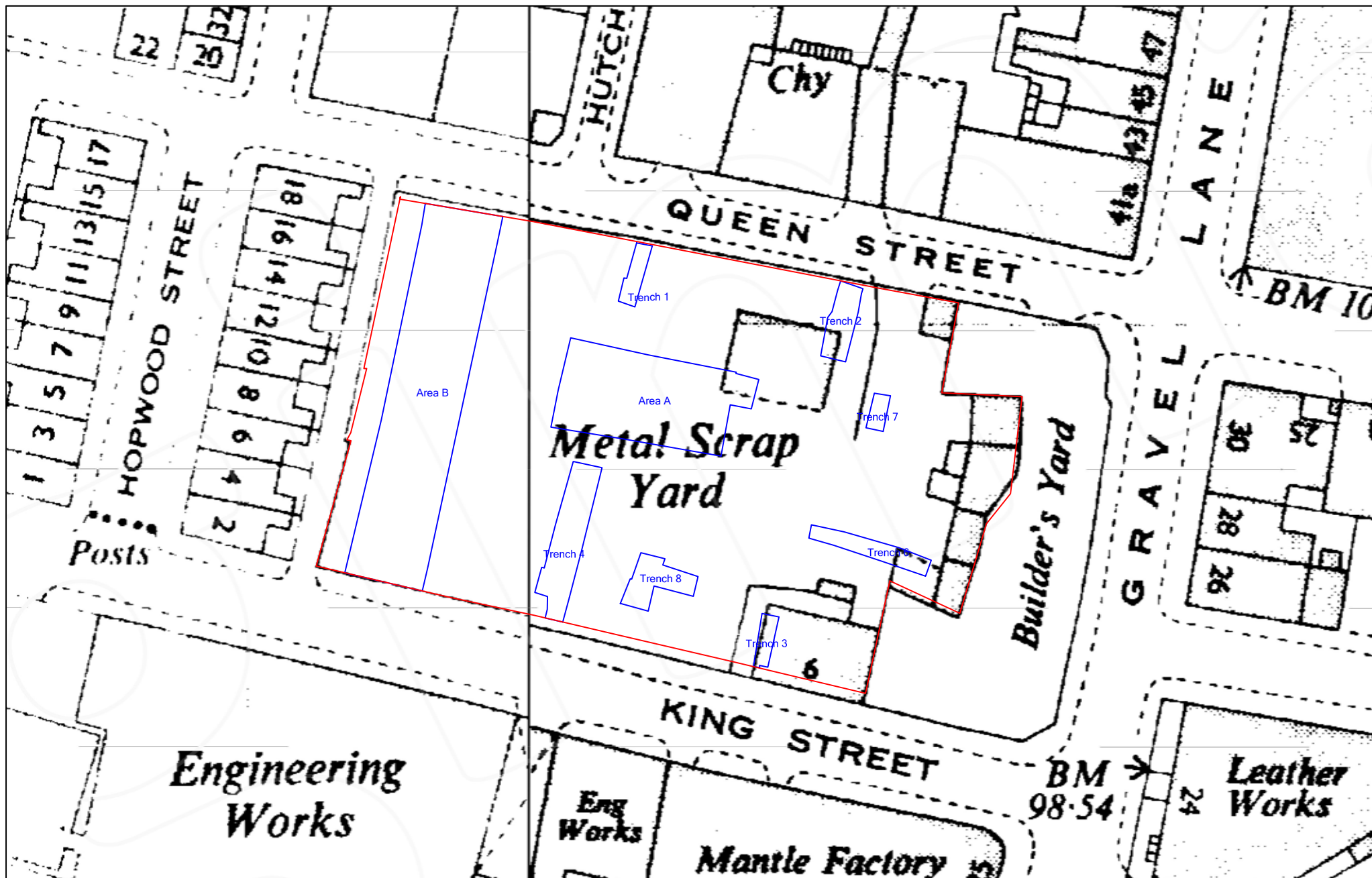
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Figure 4: Evaluation Trenches superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 25": 1 mile map of 1922



Key:
 Trench
 Site Boundary



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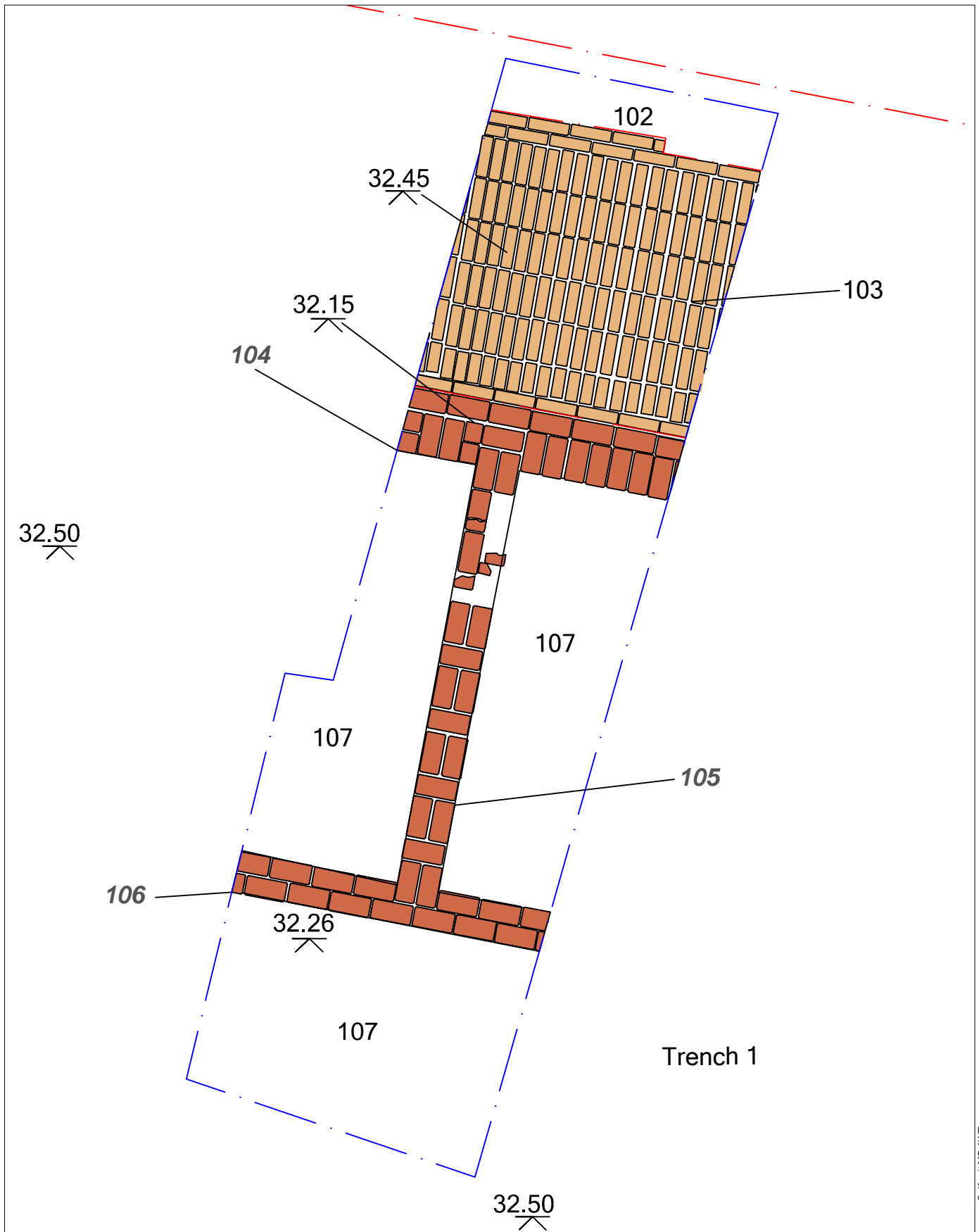
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Figure 9: Evaluation Trenches superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map of 1948



Key:
 Trench
 Site Boundary



Christ Church, King Street, Salford

Plan of the excavated remains exposed in Trench 1

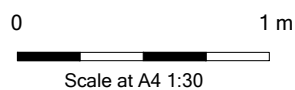


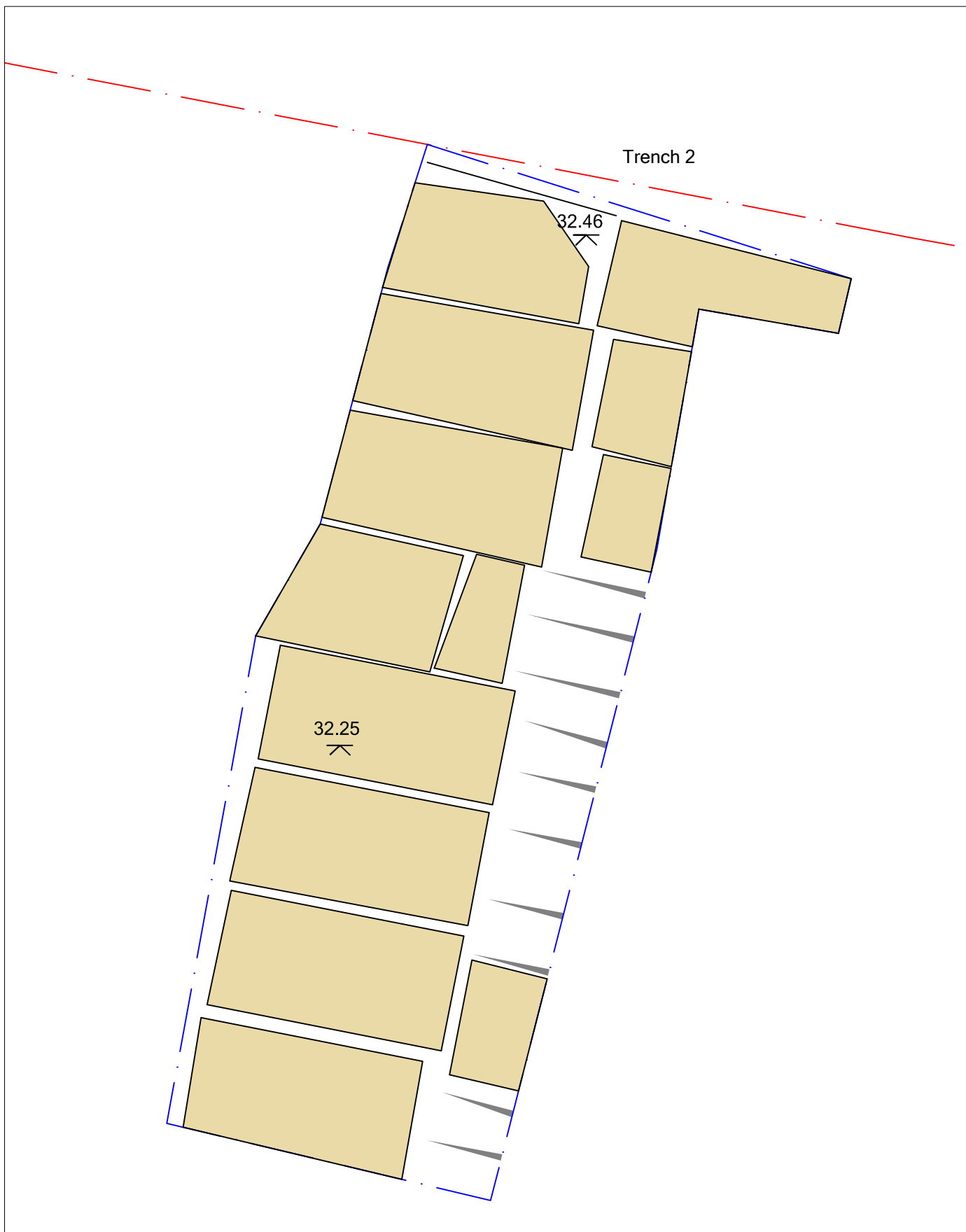
Key:

- Trench
- Site boundary
- Brick (floor)
- Brick (wall)

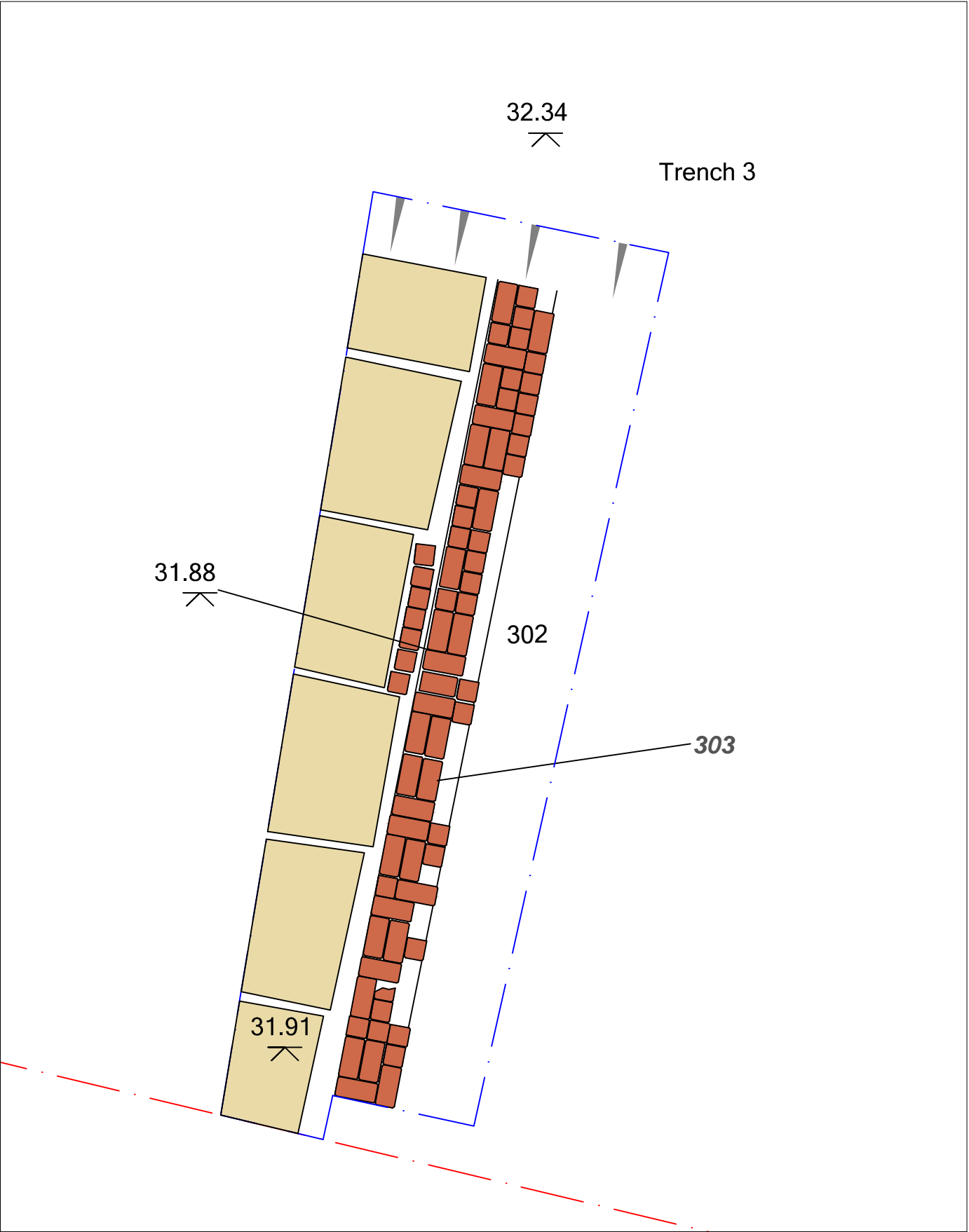


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<p>Christ Church, King Street, Salford</p> <p>Plan of the excavated remains exposed in Trench 2</p>		<p>N</p>	<p>Key:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trench Site boundary Stone
<p>SALFORD ARCHAEOLOGY</p>	<p>0 2 m</p> <p>Scale at A4 1:40</p>		



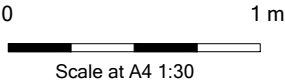
Christ Church, King Street, Salford
 Plan of the excavated remains exposed in Trench 3

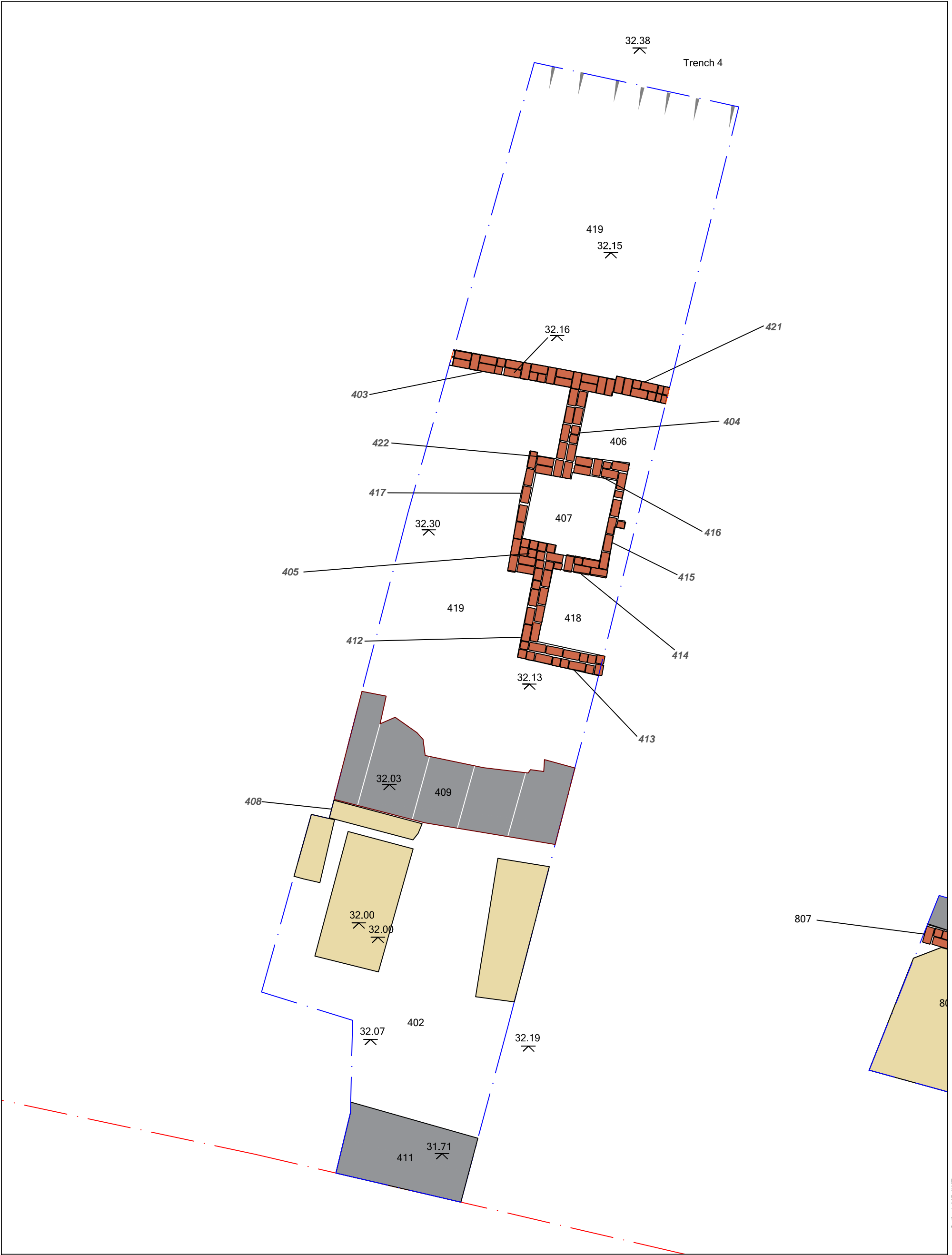


- Key:
- Trench
 - Site boundary
 - Stone
 - Brick (wall)



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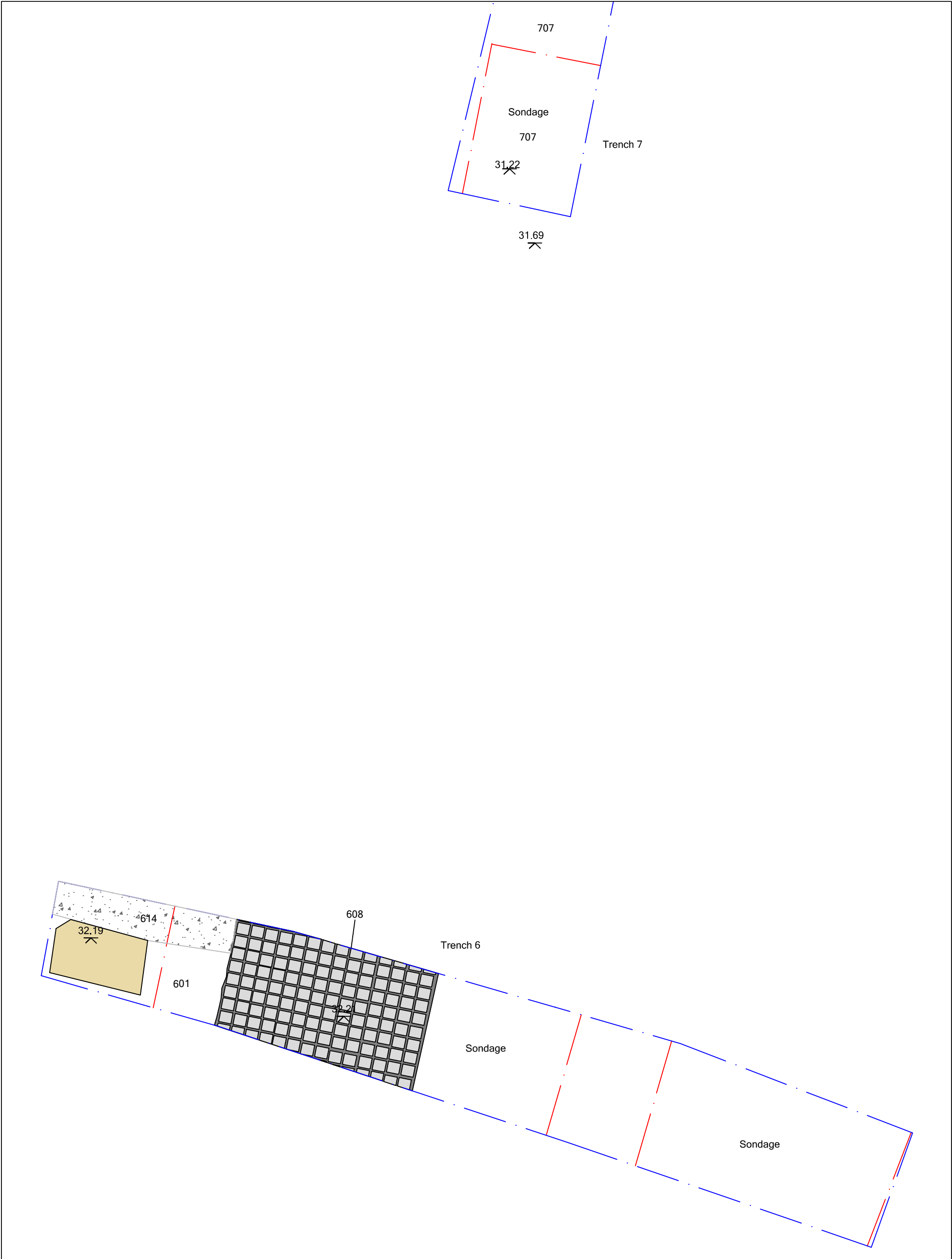




Christ Church, King Street, Salford

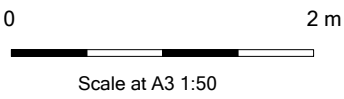
Plan of the excavated remains exposed in Trench 4



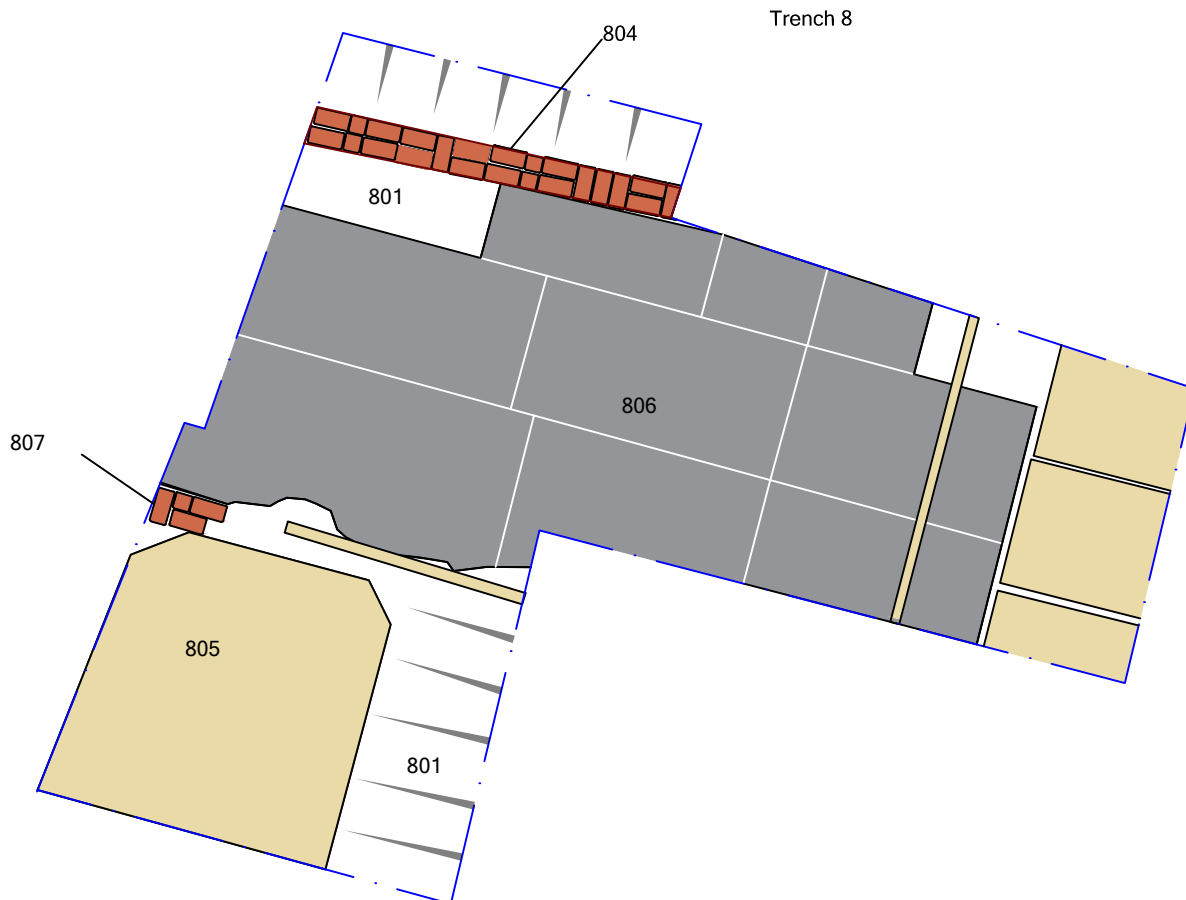


Christ Church, King Street, Salford

Plan of the excavated remains exposed in Trenches 6 & 7



- Key:
- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|--|-------|
| | Trench | | Sett |
| | Site boundary / sondage | | Stone |
| | concrete | | |



Christ Church, King Street, Salford

Plan of the excavated remains exposed in Trench 8



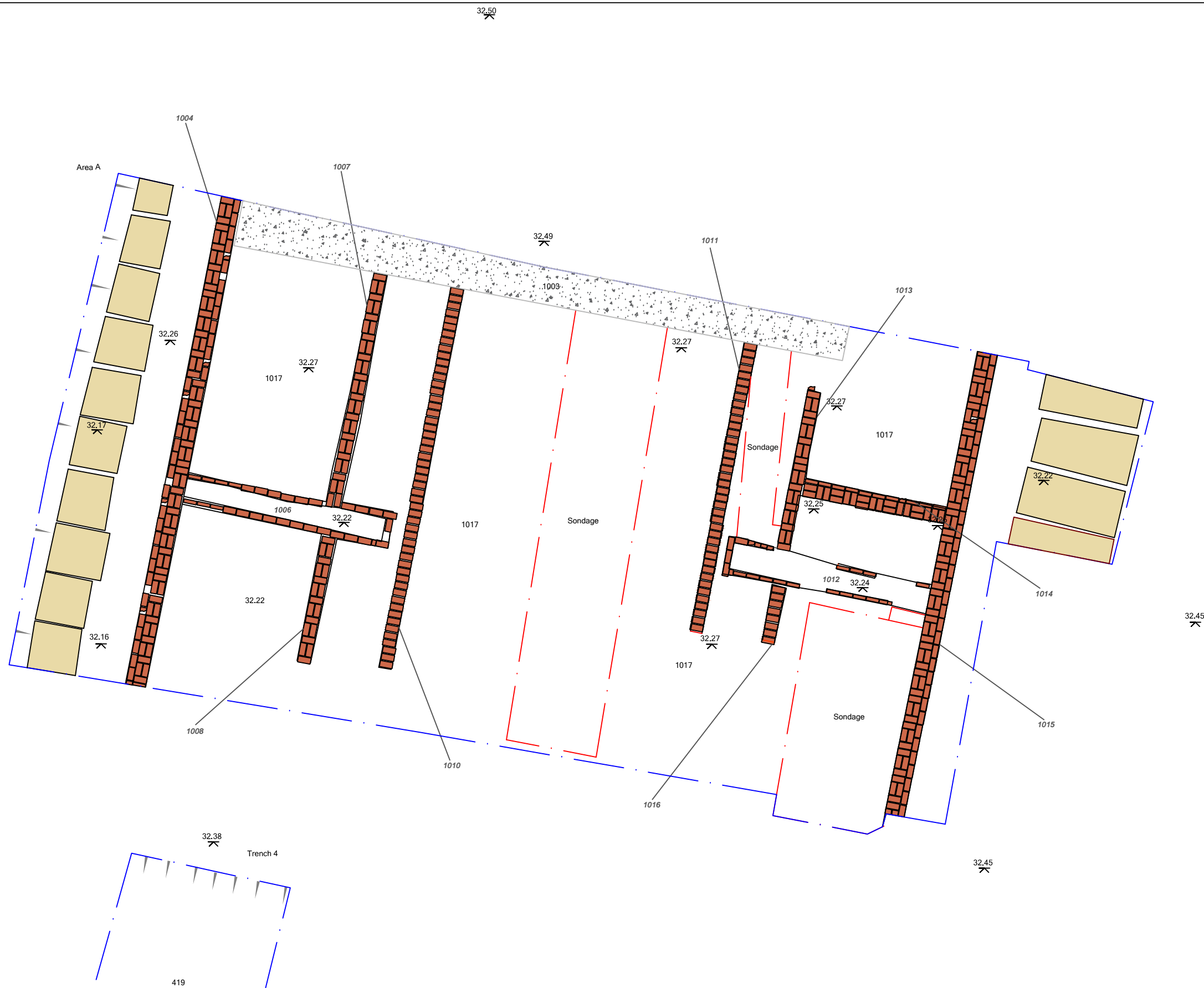
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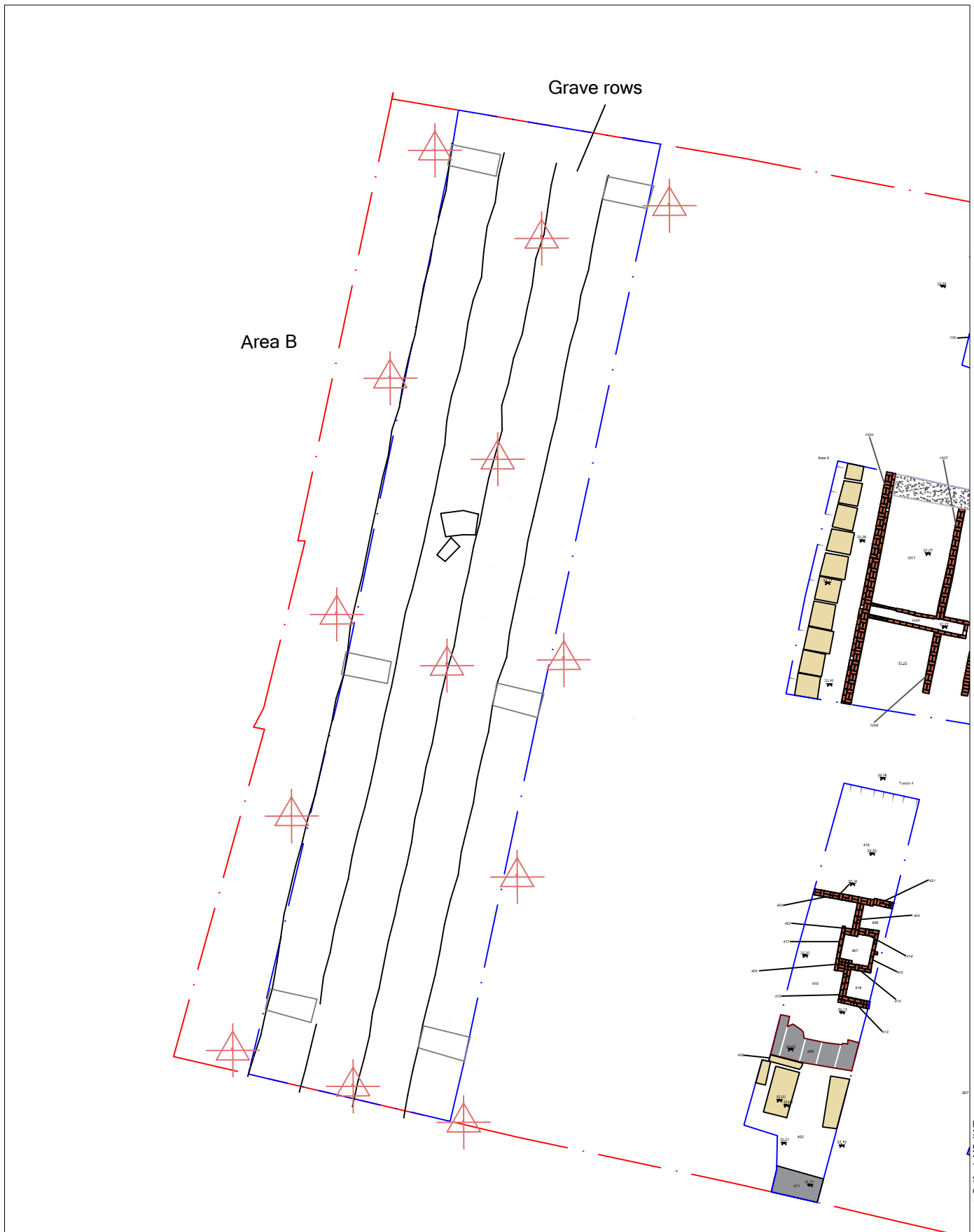
- Trench
- Site boundary
- Stone
- Flag



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0 2 m
Scale at A4 1:50





Christ Church, King Street, Salford

Plan of the excavated remains exposed in Area B



Key:

- ★ Georectified point
- Area location
- Gravestone

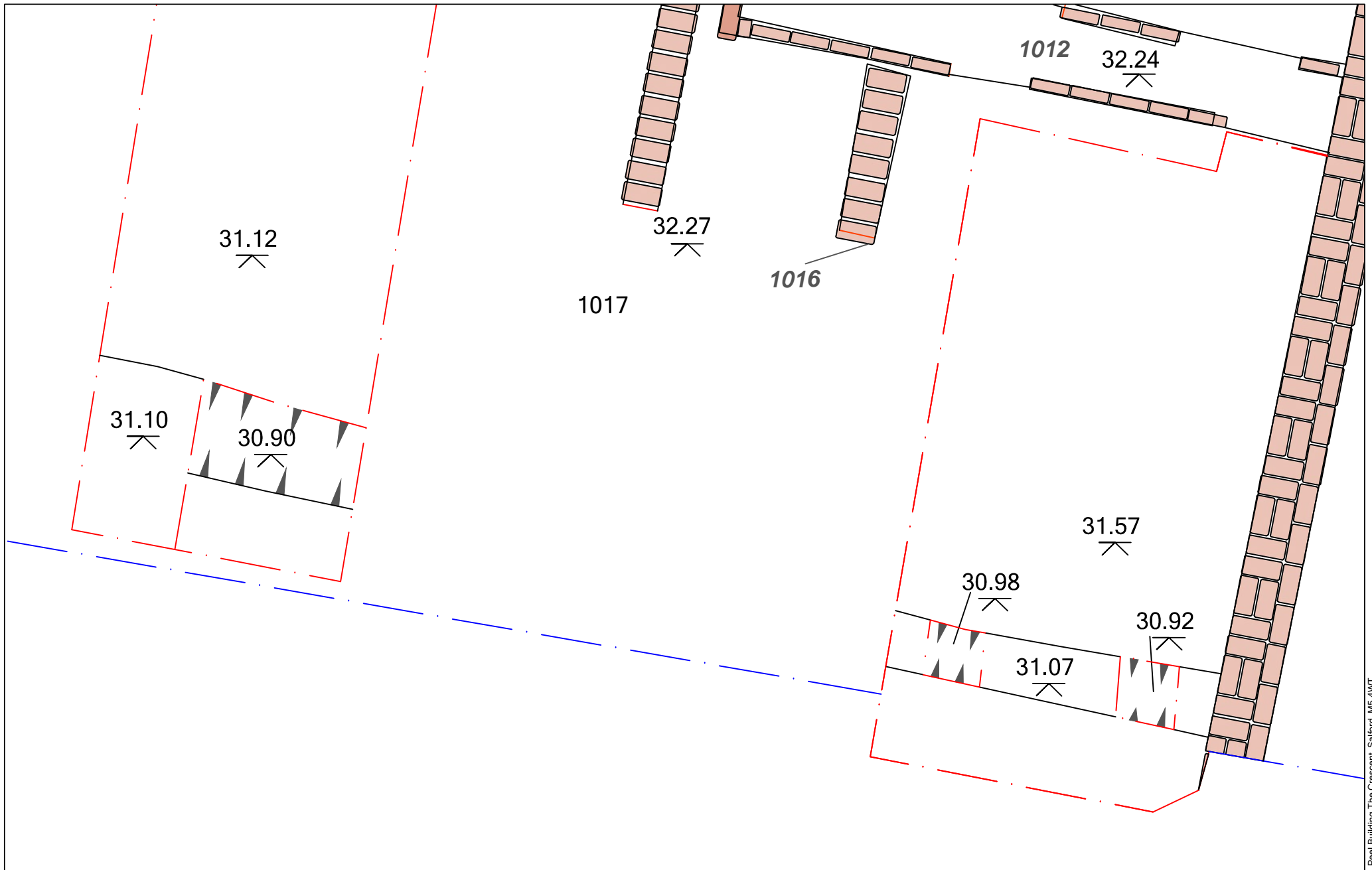



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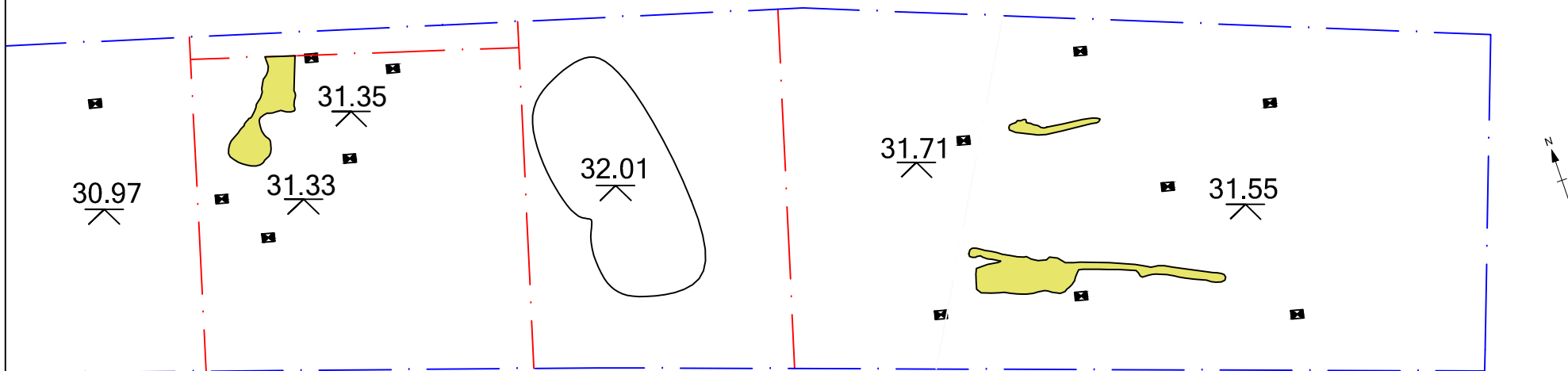
Area B



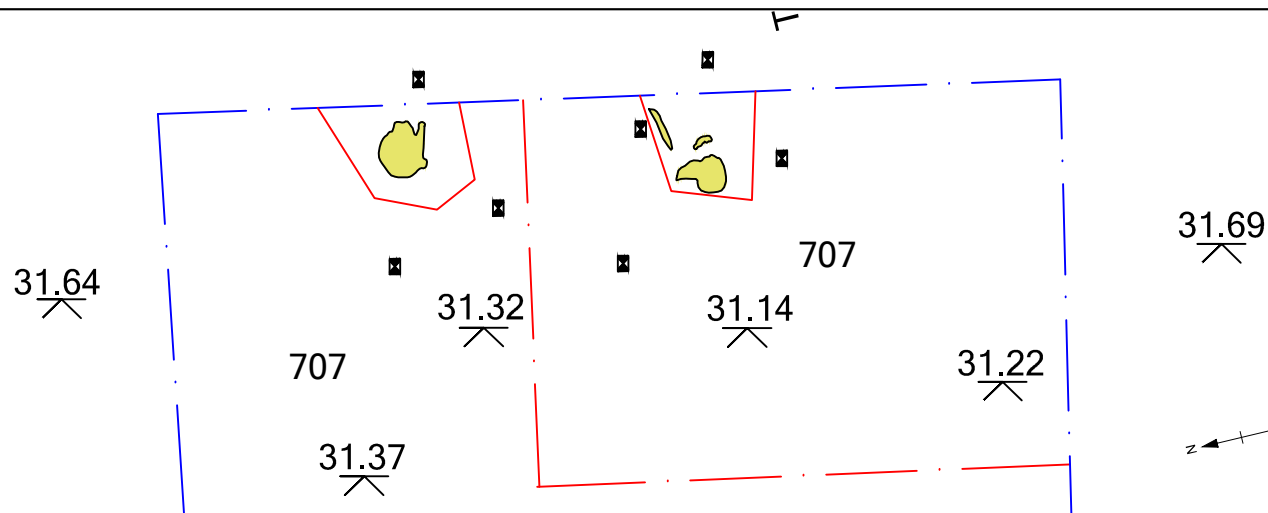


 <p>SALFORD ARCHAEOLOGY</p>	<p>0 1 m</p> <p>Scale at A4 1:30</p>	<p>Christ Church, King Street, Salford</p> <p>Sondages in Area A, revealing ditch</p>	<p>Key:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area A Sondage Bricks (wall)
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Trench 6



Trench 7



Trench 6



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0 1 m
Scale at A4 1:30

Christ Church, King Street, Salford
Photogrammetry of skeletal remains
in Trench 6



Key:
Trench

Trench 7



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Scale at A4 1:20

Christ Church, King Street, Salford
Photogrammetry of skeletal remains
in Trench 7

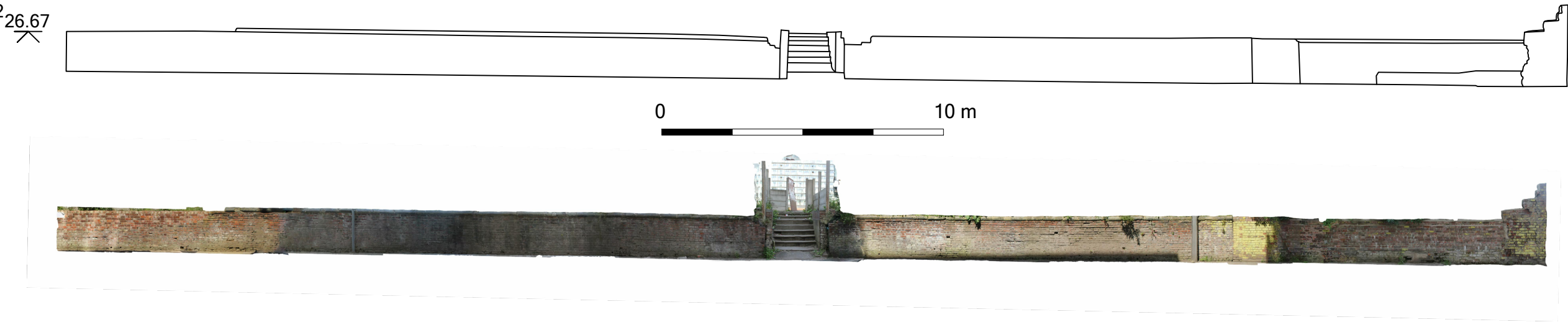


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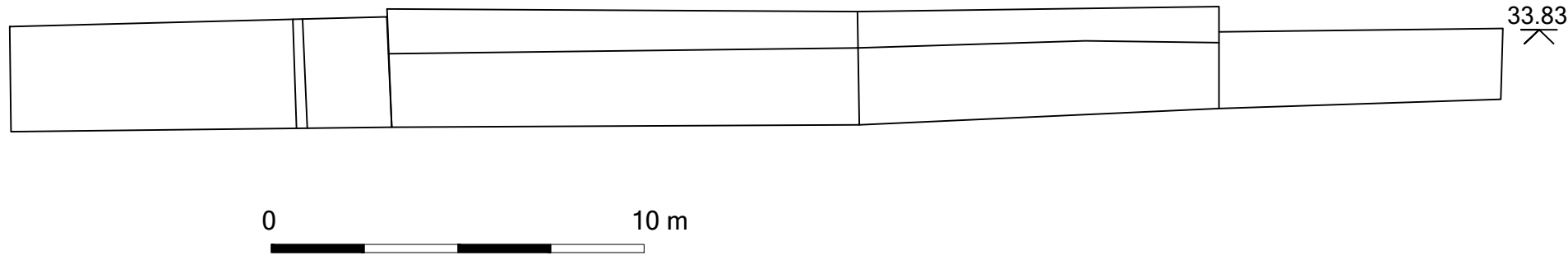
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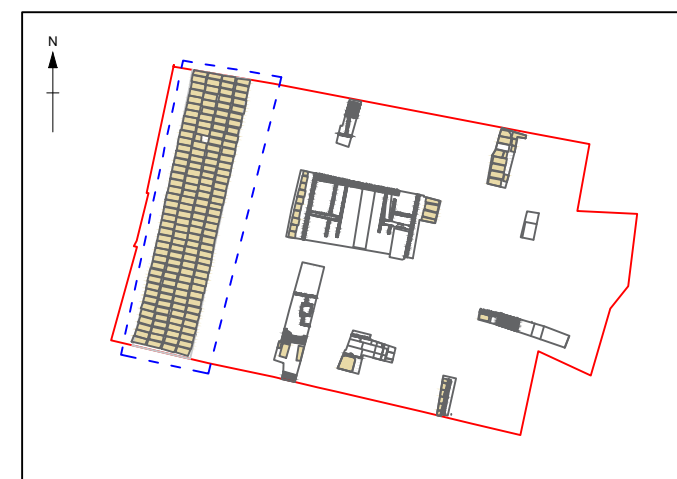
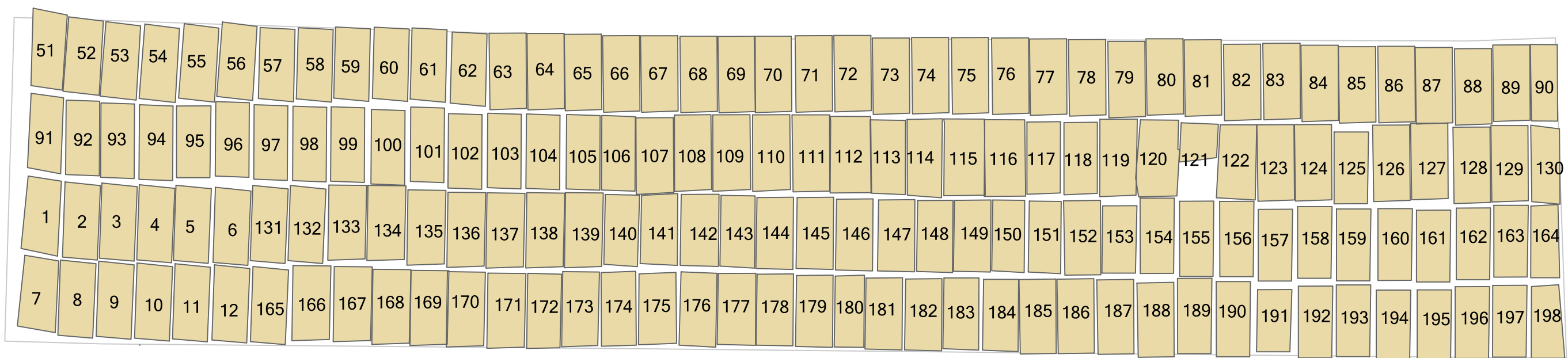


Elevation 2



Elevation 3





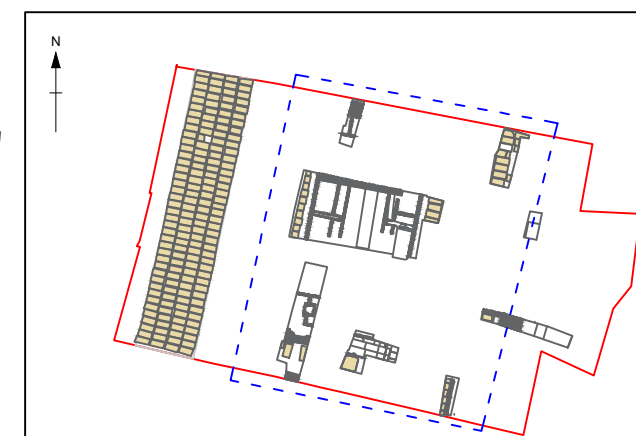
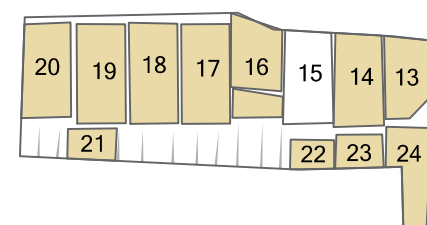
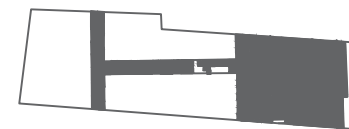
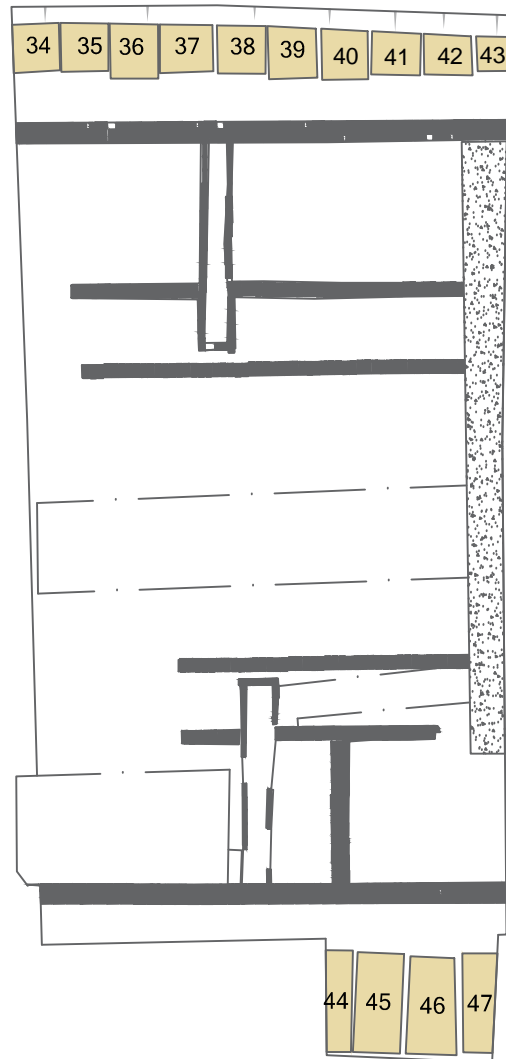
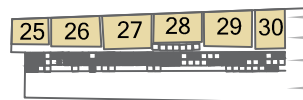
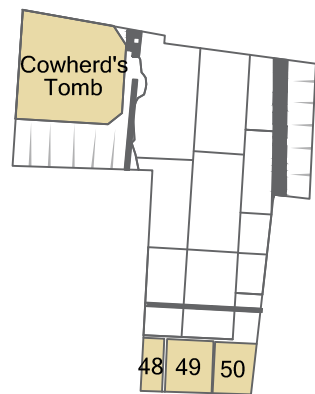
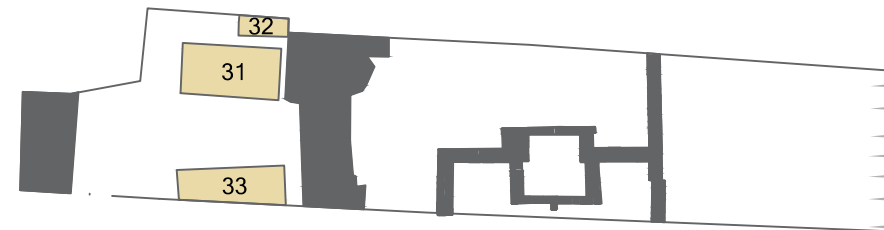
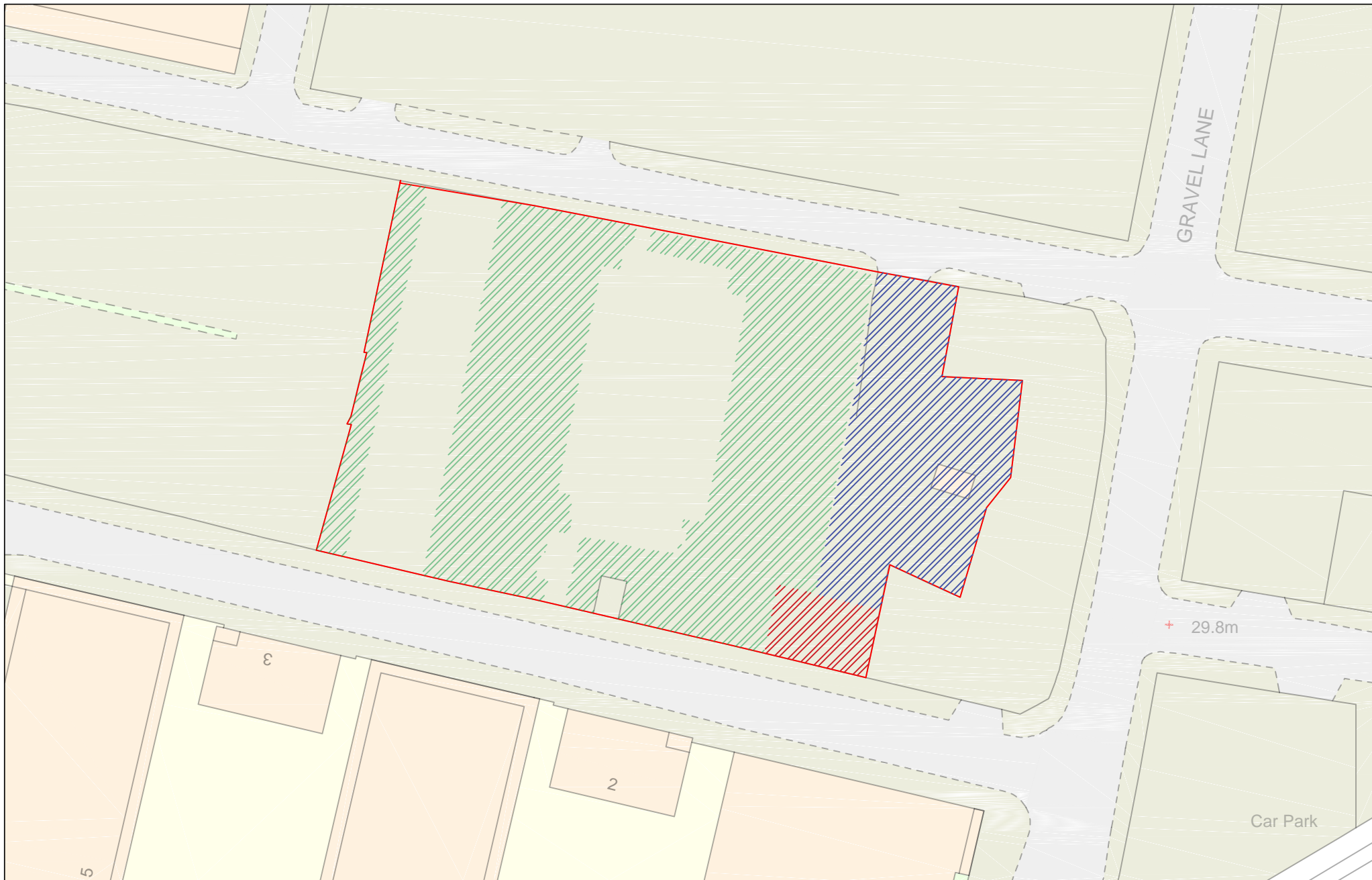




Figure 25: Ledger stones exposed in Area A and trenches with monument numbers annotated





**SALFORD
ARCHAEOLOGY**


0 20 m







Scale at A4 1:500

Figure 27: Areas awaiting archaeological investigation superimposed to modern mapping

N



Key:

 Site boundary	 School
 Awaiting investigation	
 Poor burials	

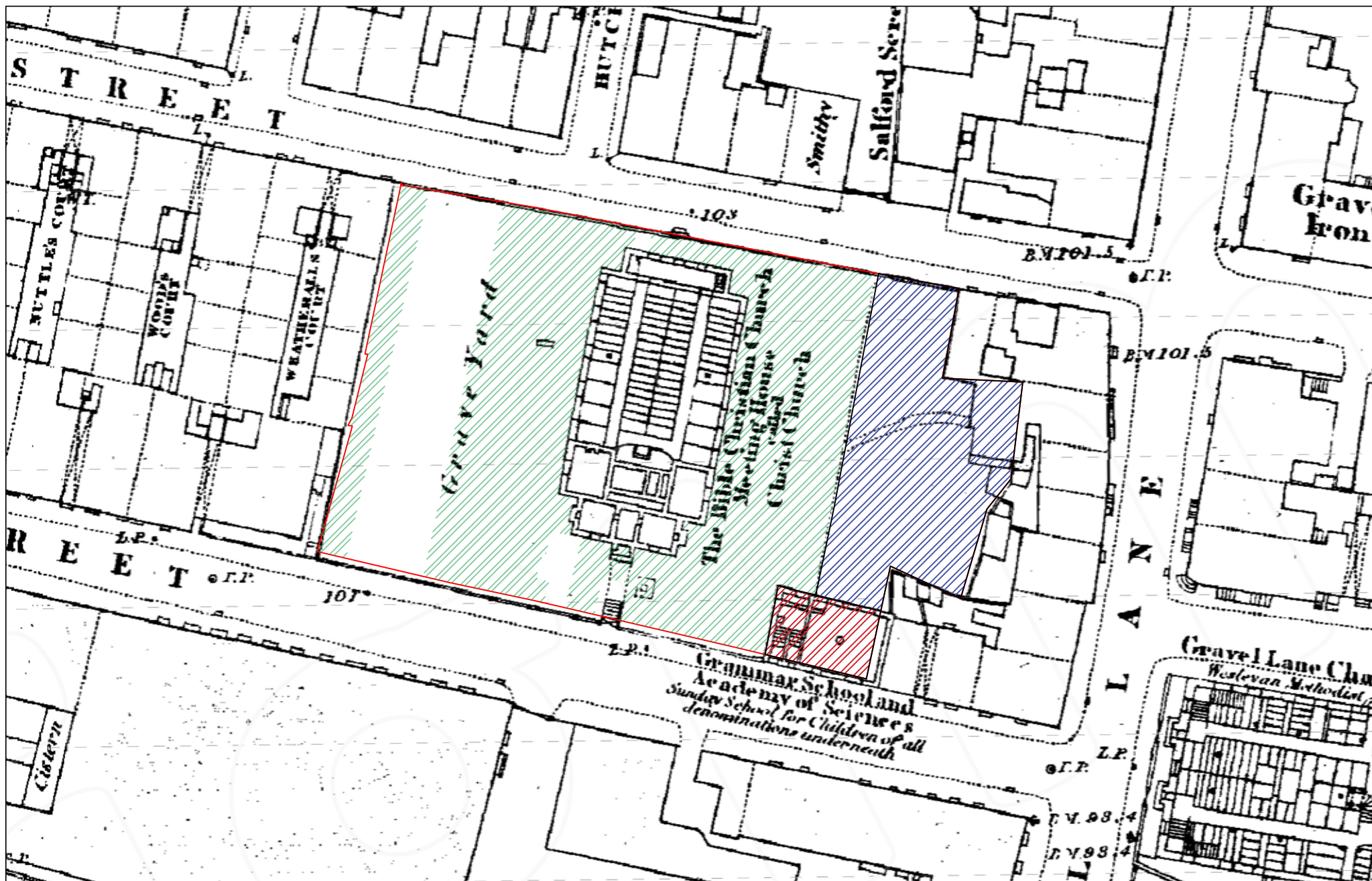


Figure 27: Areas awaiting archaeological investigation superimposed to Ordnance Survey 60": 1 mile map of 1851

- Key:
- Site boundary
 - Awaiting investigation
 - Poor burials
 - School



**SALFORD
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0 20 m
Scale at A4 1:500



Appendix 2: Context List

Trench	Context No	Category	Feature Type
Trench 1	101	Layer	Modern overburden
	102	Void	Void
	103	Surface	Brick surface
	104	Structure	Wall
	105	Structure	Wall
	106	Structure	Wall
	107	Layer	Soil
Trench 2	201	Layer	Modern overburden
	202	Void	Void
Trench 3	301	Layer	Modern overburden
	302	Fill	Rubble fill of building
	303	Structure	Wall
Trench 4	401	Layer	Modern overburden
	402	Void	Void
	403	Structure	Wall
	404	Structure	Wall
	405	Structure	Wall
	406	Fill	Rubble fill of structural remains
	407	Fill	Rubble fill of structural remains
	408	Structure	Stone curb/walling
	409	Surface	Flag surface
	410	Void	Void
	411	Surface	Flag surface adjacent to boundary wall
	412	Structure	Wall
	413	Structure	Wall
	414	Structure	Wall
	415	Structure	Wall
	416	Structure	Wall
	417	Structure	Wall
	418	Fill	Rubble fill of structural remains
	419	Layer	Soil
	420	Void	Void
	421	Structure	Wall

Trench	Context No	Category	Feature Type
	422	Structure	Wall
Trench 5	501	Layer	Modern overburden
	502	Void	Void
Trench 6	601	Layer	Modern overburden
	602	Layer	Soil
	603	Cut	Burial cut
	604	Fill	Fill of 603
	605	Cut	Burial cut
	606	Fill	Fill of 605
	607	Layer	Soil = 610
	608	Surface	Road surface comprised of setts
	609	Fill	Fill of road cutting 613
	610	Layer	Soil = 607
	611	Cut	Burial cut
	612	Fill	Fill of 611
	613	Cut	Road cutting
	614	Structure	Concrete slab
Trench 7	701	Layer	Modern overburden
	702	Structure	Road surface
	703	Cut	Cutting for the road
	704	Fill	Sand
	705	Cut	Burial cut
	706	Fill	Fill of 705
	707	Layer	Soil
Trench 8	801	Layer	Modern overburden
	802	Void	Void
	803	Layer	Rubble filled layer
	804	Structure	Wall
	805	Structure	Tomb
	806	Surface	Flag surface
	807	Structure	Wall
Area A	1001	Layer	Modern overburden
	1002	Void	Void
	1003	Structure	Concrete
	1004	Structure	Wall
	1005	Void	Void
	1006	Structure	Brick conduit

Trench	Context No	Category	Feature Type
	1007	Structure	Wall
	1008	Structure	Wall
	1009	Structure	Wall
	1010	Structure	Wall
	1011	Structure	Wall
	1012	Structure	Brick conduit
	1013	Structure	Wall
	1014	Structure	Wall
	1015	Structure	Wall
	1016	Structure	Wall
	1017	Layer	Soil
	1018	Void	Void
	1019	Void	Void
	1020	Cut	Cut of ditch
	1021	Fill	Fill of ditch
	1022	Cut	Cut of ditch
	1023	Fill	Fill of ditch
	1024	Layer	Soil
	1025	Layer	Subsoil
	1026	Layer	Natural
Area B	1201	Layer	Modern overburden
	1202	Void	Void
	1203	Layer	Soil
	1204	Fill	Fill of interior of coffin
	1205	Layer	Humic layer

Appendix 3: Monument List

Mon No	Inscribed	Fragmented	Name	Age	Date	Bottom
1	No					
2	No					
3	No					
4	No					
5		Yes				
6	Yes		Thomas Oxley (H)	67y	2-3-1847	John Wyth 195
			Sarah Oxley (W)	42y	16-9-1833	
7	Yes		Christmas Scholding (F)	44y	??-8-????	121
			Henry Scholding (S)	12y	29-11-1815	
8	Yes		Hannah Edwards	5y9m	8-8-1806	
9	Yes		John G???such	40y	11-7-????	
			John Bradbury	11m	??-??-????	
10	Yes		Henry Tatersall	21y	6-1-1813	
11	Yes		Jeremiah Orrige Mason	33y	19-2-1806	125 No429
			George Sinallshaw	36	31-7-1811	
12	Yes					JP
13	Yes		Elizabeth Dolan (D)	31y	14-4-1833	
14	Yes		George Piefor (S)	?/6w	27-2-1807	
			James Piefor (S)	20y	??-8-1808	
15		Yes				
16	No					
17	Yes		Jane Hughes (D)	35y	27-9-1807	
			Mary Hughes (W)	48y	27-2-1811	
			David Hughes (?)	??	10-1-1831	
18	Yes		David Walley (H)	82y	??-??-1825	
			?? Walley (W)	80y	21-7-1825	
19	Yes					Patrick Maryman
20	Yes		William Middleton	45y	27-12-1809	
21	No					
22	No					
23	No					

Mon No	Inscribed	Fragmented	Name	Age	Date	Bottom
24	Yes		John ?? (S)	2y2m	??-??-????	
			John Haigh (?)	??	4-11-1819	
			Mary ?? (W)	??	30-3-????	
			Mary ??	3m	??-??-????	
			?? ?? (D)	??	10-9-1811	
			Jane ?? (W)	59y	15-5-1841	619
25	No					
26	Yes		Robert Stuart (H)	65y	2-10-1819	
			Molly Stuart (W)	62y	30-12-1819	
27	Yes		David ??	??	??-??-????	
28	Yes		??	??	??-??-????	
29	Yes		??	??	??-??-????	
30	Yes					CC
31	Yes		Margaret Bancroft	72y	15-1-1835	
			Anne Wyth (W of John)	68y	12-2-1846	
			Margaret Collier (W of George)	48y	2-2-1850	
32	Yes		??	??	??-??-????	
33	Yes		Charles T?	??	14-12-1851	
			William Slagg (S)	18y	??-??-????	
34	Yes					383
35	Yes					JC
36	Yes		??	2y	??-??-1833	
			Hannah Bayley (W)	83y	12-4-1852	385
37	No					
38	Yes					GR
39	Yes					388
40	No					
41	Yes		Jane ??	??	??-??-????	
			Margaret Simister (D of Richard, W of John)	20y	4-6-1814	
			Margaret Simister (D)	17w	29-9-1814	
42	Yes					SS
43	No					



Mon No	Inscribed	Fragmented	Name	Age	Date	Bottom
44	No					
45	Yes					John Welch 1806 No314 Id RICH Jones
46						JS Cusworth
47	Yes		James Shatwell (F)	??	20-??-1815	WB
			?? ?? (D)	20m	??-??-????	
48	Yes		James ??	??	??-10-????	
			Elizabeth ??	??	??-??-183?	
49	Yes					WC
50	No					
51	Yes		James Hope	9m	12-11-1806	41
52	Yes		?? ??	??	??-??-????	CH
53	Yes		Thomas Davis	46y	28-6-1806	
54	Yes					CRT
55	Yes		David Jones	54y	28-2-1817	45
			Elizabeth Jones	??	1-3-1806	
			Edward Jones	25y	3-5-1820	
56	Yes		Joseph Weaver	??	??-??-1805	
			Anne Weaver	42y	1-6-1780	
			James Weaver	68y	23-8-1833	
			Charlotte Weaver	60y	30-8-1825	
57	Yes		Thomas Ralphs	39y	3?-3-1808	
58		Yes				
59	Yes		Alice Heap	??	11-11-1810	
			James Heap	4m	19-5-1805	
60	Yes		James Dunkerley	45	30-6-????	50
			Mary Dunkerley	68	??-4-1846	
			George Dunkerley	1?w	3-4-1805	
			Cornelius Dunkerley	1y11m	23-12-1815	
			Susannah Dunkerley	5y	13-12-1815	
			Mary Ann Dunkerley	11m	20-12-1813	
			Esther Dunkerley	3y	30-12-1813	



Mon No	Inscribed	Fragmented	Name	Age	Date	Bottom
61	Yes					WD
62	Yes		John Bartington	??	30-8-1808	
63	Yes		John Crew			David Jones
64	Yes		William Harwood	6y	23-7-1806	
			Nancey Harwood	4y	10-3-1808	
			James Harwood	4m	12-3-1816	
65	Yes	Yes				Richard Radford
66	Yes					BH
67	Yes					JH
70	Yes					E. Derbyshire 60
71		Yes				R. Radford
72	Yes		Sarah Cheslett	63y	28-2-1837	J Cheslat
			Mary Cheslett	17y	13-4-1825	
73	Yes		Paul Ashforth	47y	18-6-1804	
			Anne Ashforth	78y	18-4-????	
			Sarah Ashforth	16y	10-5-1805	
			?? Ashforth	??	3-5-1840	
			Catharine ??	??	??-??-????	
74	Yes					Wild
75	Yes		Elizabeth Arrowsmith	19m	3-5-1808	65
			Ann Arrowsmith	19m	14-7-1809	
			James Arrowsmith	16m	9-10-1819	
76	Yes					JJ
77	Yes		John Jones	15m	5-11-1803	
			Elizabeth Jones	3y	1-10-1804	
78		Yes				
79	Yes					HT
80	Yes		William Green	7m	15-5-????	70
81	Yes		Elizabeth Plowman			
82	Yes		Adam Faulkner	43y	20-9-1811	
			Adam Faulkner	5m	31-10-1803	
			William Faulkner	6m	9-11-1803	
83	Yes		Mary Brooks	?m	??-??-????	



Mon No	Inscribed	Fragmented	Name	Age	Date	Bottom
84	Yes		George Shackleton	33y	15-10-1812	
85	Yes		John Burdikin	63y	18-5-1830	75IB
			Elizabeth Burdikin	63y	5-1-1823	
86	Yes		Samuel Hartley	75y	20-301802	
87	Yes					Brown
88	Yes		Mary Tims	36y	19-2-1812	
			Mary Tims	20y	30-12-1827	
89	Yes		John Beecroft			
90	Yes		Robert Crooke	9m	25-2-1802	
91	Yes		Thomas Fallows	74y	7-4-1825	120 Grav 491 Thomas Fallows
			John Fallows	28y	26-11-1810	
92	Yes		William Normanton	78y	27-7-1816	
			Sarah Normanton	69y	14-10-1806	
			Elizabeth Normanton	??	??-??-????	
93	Yes		??????	??	??-??-????	
94						John Williams
95	Yes		William Woolley	13m16d	6-9-1808	
96	No					
97	Yes					J Smith No409 114
98		Yes				
99	No					
100	Yes		Sarah Smith	1y	28-4-1808	
101	Yes		John Davey	37y	2-1-1814	JD 110
			Mary Davey	45y	15-5-1825	
102	Yes		Margaret Ann Randles	10m	22-1-1805	
103	No					
104	Yes		Ellis Davenport	52y	??-12-????	
			Rachel Davenport	54y	3-4-1811	
			James Davenport	14y	8-11-1804	
105	Yes					John Polzer
106	Yes		John Renshaw	1y6m	15-12-1801	105
			Thomas Renshaw	5y	7-1-184?	



Mon No	Inscribed	Fragmented	Name	Age	Date	Bottom
107	Yes		Robert Lang	32y	??-10-1805	Robert Lang
			Jane Lang	5m	20-??-1806	
			Jane Clarke	??	7-1-184?	
108	Yes					TQ
109	Yes		Charles Edwards	26y	1-9-1804	
			Sarah Edwards	23y	??-??-????	
110	Yes		George Dickenson	37y	23-1-1803	?D
			James Fairclough	34y	14-4-1833	
111	Yes		Richard Salt	55y	30-10-1803	100
			Mary Salt	54y	4-6-1811	
112	Yes		Ann Bamber	??	7-12-1802	
113	Yes		Richard Portas			
114	Yes		John ??	8m	1-9-1808	
115	Yes		?? Smith	82y	1-4-????	
			?? ??	36	??-??-1802	
116	Yes		Maria Dowdney	2y4m21d	31-12-1803	95
			Samuel Dowdney	10y11m	16-9-1820	
			Eliza Dowdney	2y5m	23-4-1806	
117	Yes		John Hutton	70y	4-10-1820	
			Mary Hutton	63y	24-7-1817	
			Margaret Hutton	19y	9-3-1803	
			Agnes Hutton	13?	1-3-1804	
			Mary Hutton	29y	13-5-1829	
118	Yes		Susanna Wightman	15y	21-7-1804	
			Janet Wightman	(blank)	26-1-1825	
			James Wightman	(blank)	13-12-1827	
119	Yes		Susanna Conaway	46y	??-??-????	
120	Yes		Sarah Thomson	16y	??-1-1802	
			?? Thomson	??	??-??-????	
			John Grundy Thomson	3y9m	30-4-1809	
121	Yes		Edward Ware	4y	4-8-????	
122	Yes					TE
123	No					
124	Yes		George ??	??	??-??-????	
			?? ??	15y	??-??-????	



Mon No	Inscribed	Fragmented	Name	Age	Date	Bottom
125	Yes		James Peacock	42y	??-8-1833	
			Ellen Peacock	28y	??-3-1821	
			Jane Peacock	15m	17-5-1821	
			Harry Peacock Jaques Born at Redvale 28-1-1854	1y	21-2-1855	
126	Yes		Amelia Taylor	37y	??-3-1818	
			James Taylor	9y	17-10-1808	
127	Yes		Mary Gibson	3y	9-9-1803	
128	Yes		Mary Reed	73y	26-4-1812	Thomas Reed Snr
129	Yes		Robert Ow??	??	20-3-1806	John Howarth
			John ??	66(?)	??-8-????	
130	Yes		Mary Clayton	??	24-8-??	81
			Ann ??	?y3m	4-1-1803	
			?? ??	2w	7-7-1803	
131	Yes					Widdows JW
132	Yes		Ann Dawson	22y	6-8-????	Robert Dawson
133		Yes				
134	Yes		George Ashton	15m	24-3-1805	130
135	Yes		Thomas Bradbury	7m	13-2-1805	
			Susannah Bradbury	3y2m	??-4-1805	
136	Yes		Robert Moorehouse	71y	24-7-1838	
			Margaret Moorhouse	37y	21-7-1806	
137	Yes					AM
138	Yes		Charles Biggs	??	5-??-????	
139	Yes		James Hunter	56y	12-12-1822	135
			Mary Hunter	2y2m	1-10-1804	
140	Yes		Robert Dineley	76y	13-5-1838	
			Elizabeth Dineley	65y	3-2-1841	
			Ann Dinley	4y10m	21-6-1802	
141	Yes		Margaret Clay	?y9m	??-??-????	Looney
142	Yes		?? ??	57y	??-??-????	EB AW TP
143	Yes					J Howarth



Mon No	Inscribed	Fragmented	Name	Age	Date	Bottom
144	Yes		Charles Lightfoot	59y	11-1-1819	140
			Hannah Lightfoot	67y	24-3-1820	
			Josiah Lightfoot	38y	19-9-1819	
			Susannah Lightfoot	4y8m	30-12-1801	
145		Yes				
146	Yes		Jame Anderson	7y	28-12-1801	
147		Yes				
148	Yes		Joseph Kirkman	2m	30-1-1803	
149	Yes		William Ball	??	24-12-1801	145 77
150		Yes				
151	Yes					RJ
152		Yes				
153	Yes	Yes				W Blackshaw
154		Yes				
155	Yes		Rev. John Booth Strettles	57y	22-3-1853	
			?? Strettles	65y	28-9-1849	
			John Strettles	60y	8-9-1818	
			Ann Strettles	85y	17-1-1838	
			Molly Strettles	4y6m	11-2-1803	
			Ann Strettles	37y	19-4-1829	
			Elizabeth Macartney	69y	11-4-1860	
156	Yes		William Lewis	18m	21-6-1803	
157	Yes					CB
158	Yes		William White	4y	21-6-1803	
			Edward White	1y	16-5-1802	
			Joseph White	4y	9-7-1804	
			Sarah White	2y	27-7-1804	
			James White	11m	20-4-1805	
159	Yes		Thomas Storey	74y	11-12-1847	155
			Mary Storey	66y	31-12-1837	
			Thomas Story	2y4m	14-6-1802	
			?? Story	9m	18-3-1806	
160	Yes		Joseph Goodier	51y	24-11-1801	

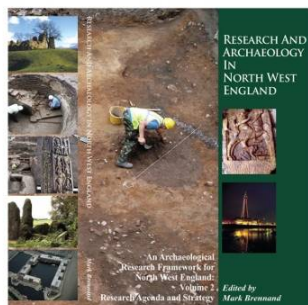


Mon No	Inscribed	Fragmented	Name	Age	Date	Bottom
161	Yes		James Owen	57y	17-12-1817	
			Mary Owen	37y	4-2-1803	
162	No					
163	Yes		Thomas ??	55y	??-10-????	
164	No					
165	Yes		John Williams	4m	8-2-1807	John Williams
			John Williams	14d	13-6-1814	
			Mary Ann Williams	5m	11-3-1818	
166	Yes					EL
167	No					
168	Yes		Jacob Smith	2y	??-3-????	
169	Yes					90 WS
170	Yes					E Williams
171		Yes				
172	Yes		Sarah Waring	34y	22-8-????	
			Michael ??	9m	??-??-????	
			?? ??	?m	??-??-????	
173	Yes					Matthew
174	Yes		Alice Powell	23y	8-4-1806	185 WO
175	Yes		Mary Brown	26y	30-11-1801	
176	Yes					J Clarke
177	Yes					TS
178	Yes		Henry Whet?	40y	??-??-????	
			Mary ??	17y	3-4-1810	
			Ellen Schofield	58y	25-3-1825	
			+ others			
179	Yes		John Culverson	36y	20-6-1809	
			Mary Culberfon	2y9m	25-11-1802	
			Samuel Dowe	35y	??-??-????	
180		Yes				
181	Yes	Mixed up	William McFarlane	50y	26-2-????	No454
182	Yes		John Lee	45y	12-1-1818	
			Ellen Lee	?m	9-10-1802	
			James Andrews	38y	13-10-1815	



Mon No	Inscribed	Fragmented	Name	Age	Date	Bottom
183	Yes		James Ho??ey	56y	13-11-1801	
			Robert Drinkwater	??	4-5-1804	
			Margot Drinkwater	3y	??-??-1804	
			Margaret Drinkwater	65y	8-12-1837	
184	Yes					IH 175
185	Yes		Charles Morreller	84y	14-5-1834	
			Ann Morreller	49y	2-1-1804	
			Sophia Morreller	10m	??-8-????	
			Charles Morreller Buck	3y	15-3-1829	
			Emma Buck	3y	29-12-1836	
186	Yes		John Higginbotham	6m	25-1-1803	JH Snr
187	Yes		Jane Challnor	15m	8-10-1801	
188	Yes		Sarah Rowley	??	20-12-1802	
189	Yes		?? ??	2y	30-9-1801	170
190	Yes	Yes	Ann ??			
191		Yes				
192	Yes		John Johnson	65y	19-9-1837	
			Hannah Johnson	72y	26-11-1845	
			Christiana Johnson	18m	21-1-1803	
			William Johnson	??	(Blank) 1812	
			Agnes Johnson	34y	15-11-1851	
193		Yes				
194	Yes		Maria Washington	??	11-1-1805	
195	Yes		Simeon Aykroyd	67y	2-9-1801	
196	No					
197	Yes		Hannah Leach	?m	21-8-18??	
			?? ??	??	??-5-????	
			?? ??	6m	10-6-1834	
198	Yes		Margaret Doward	38y	??-11-1804	
			Sarah Doward	11m	??-??-1801	
			?? ??	6m	??-??-1803	
199	Yes	Not in place	James Reed	4y5m	21-5-1802	
200	Yes					

CONSULTANCY



DESK BASED ASSESMENTS



WATCHING BRIEF & EVALUATION



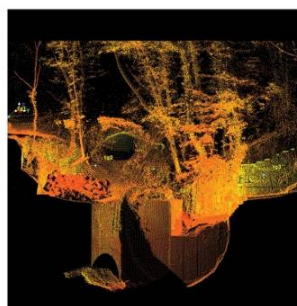
EXCAVATION



BUILDING SURVEY



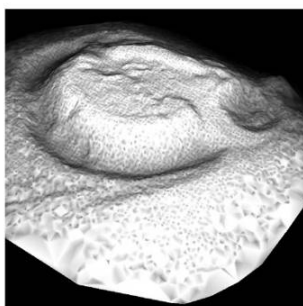
3D LASER SCANNING



COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT



LANDSCAPE SURVEYS



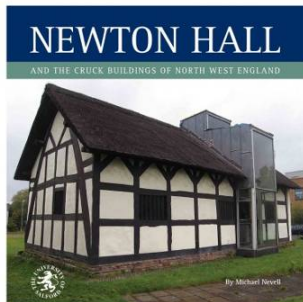
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS



WORKSHOPS & VOCATIONAL TRAINING



RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS



SEMINARS, DAYSCHOOLS CPD EVENTS

